# THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

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## FIRST EDITION

## DENT.

### Little Judge Looks for 20,000 Majority—Military Intimidation Threatened—The Judge Ready to Fight at any Time—The Fifteenth Amendment.

The Washington correspondent of the New York *Herald* writes that paper an follows:—

Judge Dent is now here for the purpose of attending to some private law business, having come from Mississippi a few days ago, where he was engaged in a spirited joint oratorical trial with his opponent, Alcorn. The Judge is not much like his senior brother, Frederick T., of warlike antecedents, either in personal appearance or manner. Fred is of ordinary stature and prone to put on airs. Lewis is quite small, but, unlike most little men, he is modest and unassuming. There is very little vanity about Lewis; he is very practical, a good lawyer, with a fine practice, and very much esteemed in the social circle.

The Judge dropped in on your correspondent the other day and had a talk, some portion of which may be interesting to your readers.

**Dent Anticipates Twenty Thousand Majority.**

Your correspondent, among the first questions asked Judge Dent what he really thought of his chances of election?

"My dear sir," said the Judge, "I have no doubt that I will be chosen Governor of Mississippi by 20,000 majority. Scarcely a white man in the State, except the hangers-on of General Ames and a few imported radicals, will vote for Alcorn. Even some of the very appointees of General Ames are secretly in my favor, only refraining from expressing their preference publicly through fear of losing their positions. I will get all the white votes and at least one-third of the colored vote, which exceeds that of the whites by about 8000."

"Then you have no fear at all of defeat, Judge?" said your correspondent.

"No, sir, not the slightest. My election is as assured as anything of the kind can be," was the answer.

**General Ames and the Threatened Military Interference.**

"How is it about General Ames' reported threat to use military force if necessary to defeat you for Governor? Did the General really make such a threat?"

Judge Dent—There is no question of it. In the presence of members of his own staff Ames declared that sooner than allow my election he would march his military forces through Mississippi, take them from one place to another, and thus overawe the people.

Correspondent—Of course you have seen that General Ames has denied that charge?

Judge Dent—Yes, I have seen the denial; but it is a fact, nevertheless, that respectable persons, against whose truthfulness nothing can be advanced, have made affidavits in which they positively charge that Ames made use of that threat. Those affidavits were sent to the Secretary of War, and I have no doubt you will find them on file in the War Department. If I am not mistaken, one of the affidavants is a member of Ames' staff; but I won't be positive on that point. I am satisfied, however, that members of his staff would swear to the fact if they could be assured that a fair investigation would be instituted. But fearing that no investigation would be ordered, and that they would only expose themselves to the hostility of their superior officers, and perhaps lose their positions in the bargain, without at the same time accomplishing any good, these staff officers prudently remain silent. Ames is an unscrupulous and ambitious officer. His object is to make himself one of the United States Senators from Mississippi, and he will use every means to compass that end. In spite of all that, however, I shall beat Alcorn.

Correspondent—Will you supply us with copies of those affidavits, Judge? I should like to publish them.

Judge Dent—I have no copies in my possession; but you can obtain them, I have no doubt, from Secretary Belknap.

**Judge Dent has not been Challenged to Fight.**

Correspondent—Is it true that while you were in Mississippi you were challenged to fight by some of your opponents?

Judge Dent—No, sir, it is not. I have never received anything like a challenge from any of them. Some of the discussions during the canvass have been very warm and exciting; but there has been no violence or personal collisions.

**His Difficulty with Power and Fisher.**

Correspondent—There is a story that your trip to Washington at present was prompted by a desire to escape from a duel with a person whom you severely denounced. The name stated, I believe, is Power or Fisher.

Judge Dent—I understand now, sir, to what you allude. The persons you name circulated a base slander and libel against me, which originated in a special Government duty I had to perform in New Orleans towards the end of the last administration. I was sent down to New Orleans by Commissioner Rollins to investigate some revenue frauds, and discovering that certain persons were implicated, caused their arrest and examination. They were held by the court for trial. A fellow named Penniman got up the story that I had compromised the case for $24,000. I returned to Washington, I demanded an investigation, and the Commissioner sent proper officials to New Orleans to ascertain the true state of affairs. These officials reported that the charge that I had compromised was baseless, and that the accused were still held by the court. The folly of the charge was evident to the Commissioner, who was privy to all my proceedings, and approved them. Well, this fellow Penniman was afterwards appointed by Mr. Delano to some internal revenue office in New Orleans, and as soon as I heard of it I went to Mr Delano and requested his dismissal. The result was that the Commissioner telegraphed immediately to New Orleans to dismiss Penniman, and the latter was, in point of fact, deprived of his office before nightfall. This is the cause of the fellow's spite against me. I met him once here in Washington on the street, and he had the impudence to come up to me and say that he would withdraw all his letters and charges against me if I would procure him an appointment. My answer was to

**Kick the Fellow off the Sidewalk.**

In revenge for this he forked up the former charges against me and sent them over to Power, who is the Republican radical candidate for Lieutenant Governor of Mississippi on the ticket with Alcorn.

**The Judge's Views on the Duello.**

I don't believe in bravado of any kind, but this I must say that I always hold myself responsible for anything I say against a person. If I do a wrong I am willing to retract; but if I have merely spoken or written the truth and am challenged or insulted, I will fight. No man has a right to abuse and insult another without being ready to give satisfaction. Leave Mississippi to avoid a fight? Why, I am going back there again to remain till the election is over, and they know it. They know, too, that if they desired any communication with me, my friend, Colonel Barksdale, would attend to it.

**The Conservatives Must Ratify the Fifteenth Amendment.**

"Why," said the Judge, "nothing can be more ridiculous than the story of some of the radicals that if the conservative ticket is elected the fifteenth amendment won't be ratified. Everybody who understands the matter knows that the ratification of the fifteenth amendment must be done before the State can be admitted. It is a condition precedent to admission, and therefore must be ratified. It is only one of these stories concocted to draw away the negro vote from us."

**On Which Side is Senator Wilson?**

The Judge next referred to Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, and asked your correspondent if he knew upon which side the Natick statesman was; your correspondent said no. The Judge went on to say that he had understood that Wilson urged that the Government should take no side in the Mississippi contest; that the people of that State should be left to fight it out unembarrassed by Federal interference. "Notwithstanding this," said the Judge, "I have seen Mr. Alcorn, who is a gentleman of the highest character, repeatedly during the campaign read a letter purporting to have been written by Senator Wilson, in which he (Wilson) declares in emphatic terms in favor of the election of the radical ticket. Now, I have no doubt Alcorn believes the letter genuine, and it may be; but I am inclined to think it is bogus and palmed off on Alcorn by some unscrupulous party."

**Grant at Heart a Conservative.**

Your correspondent's talk with Judge Dent embraced many other topics, but none of them except one more not yet mentioned are sufficiently interesting to justify a prolongation of this report. The exception I case related to Judge Dent's idea of the President's private feelings as regards conservatism. I may sum up briefly Judge Dent's opinion as follows:—The Judge considers that Grant is in secret a conservative, which he refrains from showing through motives of expediency. The Judge gathers this not from actual expressions of the President but from his own estimate of the President's natural mental bent.

## MEDICAL MURDER.

### Another Abortion Case—Death of the Victim—Arrest of the Murderer.

The St. Louis *Republican* of Saturday gives the particulars of another of the horrible medical murders which for weeks past have been outraging society:—

An inquest was held at No. 277 West Randolph street yesterday morning on the remains of Jennie Sterchel, a young woman who came there to seek employment in the capacity of milliner from Mrs. Ray, the landlady. Her request for work was granted on Friday evening, two weeks ago, and she died very suddenly at 8 o'clock on Thursday morning, from the effects of an abortion produced on her by Dr. MacRae.

The following is the evidence:—

Mrs. Eliza Ray, being sworn, testified as follows:—On Friday, two weeks ago to-day, Jennie Sterchel came to my house (I keep a dressmaker's store) and asked me if I would take her to work for her board; I told her I thought she would not be able to work; she looked very badly; this conversation took place on Thursday evening: I then said she might come on Friday, and I would see my son meantime, and would then let her know whether I would take her; she came on Friday morning, and I then told her that I had concluded not to take her; she said, "Don't say so, do take me; I will sleep on the floor, anything, if you will only take me;" she pleaded with me so hard that I finally told her that if she would give me good references she might come for a week, and if she liked me, and I did her, she could stay longer; she appeared thankful and went away; in a short time she returned with her satchel; shortly after she came, she said she felt badly, and laid down; on Saturday she said she felt better, and I gave her some light work to do; Sunday she was up most of the time; on Monday worked all day; on Tuesday she asked me if she might go down town and see her doctor; I told her yes; she went between 9 and 10 A. M., and came back about 2 P. M., and I noticed she had been vomiting; I asked her what was the matter; she said, "I wish I was dead, or out of the world some way, I cannot live, I am so sick;" I told her to lie down; she did so, and then called me to her, and said that the doctor had put her in a warm bath, and had given her an electric shock; in the morning she attempted to work, but I saw she was too ill to work, and told her to go and lie down, which she did; she then said, if any one came to the house not to let them know who she was, but to tell them she was a girl that worked for me; on Wednesday evening she asked me to send for Dr. MacRae, whose office was on South Clark street; he did not come till Thursday; I told the doctor she was dangerous; he said no, she was not; I asked him what was the matter with her, and he said that her tonsils were affected; I sat up with her on Wednesday night; about 12 or 1 o'clock on Thursday morning she called me to her and asked if there was any one in the room; I said there was; she said, "Can't they go home? I want to tell you something;" I told her they could not, as I could not manage her alone; about 5 or 6 o'clock in the morning they all left but Miss Ella Haywood; she then asked me if they had all gone, and I told her yes; she then said I have deceived you and have something to tell you, and now wish to tell you the truth; she said, "Now, you are sure, Mrs. Ray, that there is no one here, for if I live I don't want any one to know what I am going to tell you, and if I die, I do;" I told her there was no one there; she then said that Jim Ottman took her to Dr. MacRae and paid him $50 to perform an abortion on her; she then said something about a second time he operated on her; didn't proceed and told her not to, and told her to tell me if she felt happy, and was willing to die; she said, "You must hear this, Mrs. Ray;" she said so two or three times; she then said that on Tuesday when she came home sick, she went down to Dr. MacRae's office, and he had operated on her, and that he had murdered her; that she suffered a thousand deaths while in his office; I asked her if she paid him any money, and she said yes, that she paid him $6, and agreed to pay him $10 more when she got well; I then asked her if he had performed upon her before, and she said yes; she died about 8 o'clock A. M. Thursday; a few minutes after she died, Dr. Mac Rae came in, and some one said, "Doctor, you have come in too late;" he said, "Is that so? when did she pass away?" and then started to go out, and I called him into the kitchen and asked him what was going to be done with her body; he said that he would see that the city buried her, and I said, "That won't do, I did not ask the city to help take care of her, and from her confession about you I think you are in duty bound to see her decently buried;" he said, "What do you mean?" I told him that when she was dying she told me all his transactions with her; he said again, "What do you mean?" and I said, "You doctored her, didn't you?" and he said, "Yes;" I said, "She says that you attempted to commit an abortion on her, but that there was nothing the matter with her;" he said, "I will swear before God that I never did;" I said, "The evidence is too plain, doctor;" he turned very pale, but did not answer; he then said "I will see that she is buried, and will send up a coffin to-day; she shan't be buried by the city;" about 10 o'clock he came again and told me that the coffin would be up at noon, and that he had made arrangements for her to lie in vault for a week, until some young man came from the East, and then he would prove that nothing of the kind had been done.

THE VERDICT.

The jury then retired, and, after a short deliberation, brought in the following verdict:—

That the said Jennie Sterchel came to her death at No. 277 West Randolph street, in the city of Chicago, November 15, 1869, from the effects of an abortion or an attempted abortion produced on her by Denton MacRae, at his office, No. 149 South Clark street.

ARREST OF THE DOCTOR.

After the inquest, Coroner Cleaves issued a warrant for Dr. MacRae's arrest. He was immediately taken into custody and placed in the county jail.

## DISASTER.

### Wreck of the Schooner Margaret Kennedy—How our Coasters are Manned.

The New York *Herald* of yesterday contains the following thrilling narrative:—

On Monday last, the 15th instant, the schooner Margaret Kennedy, owned by Mr. Shadford, of Milford, and having on board her captain, Frank A. Rich; the mate, Franklin Ryder, and the wife of the latter, but without a crew, left New Jersey for Milford, Conn. She had on board 128 tons of coal, fifteen tons of which were on the main hatch and seven on the fore hatch, on deck, and the remainder below. It was a heavy cargo for the Hudson, the vessel's deck being almost flush with the water; but it seemed madness to send a vessel so laden through the Sound. Nevertheless, obedient to the mandate of the rapacious individuals who were her consignees, the captain had to put to sea. It was blowing hard from the northwest, when the vessel was off the Battery waiting for a pilot, and it blew still fresher at Hell Gate. The pilot left when off the North Brothers, and gave the schooner in charge to Captain Rich. The weather being very threatening, it was thought best to anchor at Hart's Island, which was accordingly done; but the anchor was weighed again at 2 A. M., and the schooner continued her voyage, at imminent risk of going down, and finally arrived off Charles Island, where the anchor was again dropped at half-past ten. The captain went ashore here, stating to the mate that he was going home to spend Thanksgiving, and that he (Mr. Ryder) should take charge. Charles Island is about four miles from the main land, and a sand bar (only at low water) forms a connection between. It was, consequently, a dangerous place to be should the wind change and it come on to blow hard. The captain sent a pilot on board about half-past five, and, as the wind had died away in the meantime, no attempt was made to get her under way. The foresail and jib, however, were got up in preparation for a breeze. This was done under direction of the pilot, who soon after went ashore, saying that he would come on board again should the wind spring up.

After supper the mate "turned in," leaving his wife to watch. About half-past 9 he was aroused by his watchful wife, who saw the sail flapping to and fro, but on examining the horizon he saw no immediate danger, and again retired to sleep, not, however, without first giving the schooner five fathoms more of chain. An hour later the mate was aroused by Mrs. Ryder, who was greatly alarmed at the threatening appearance of the weather. The wind blew strongly from the southward and eastward, and was getting fresher every minute, while high-running waves dashed across the bows and broke with a resounding noise on the bar close by. The mate found that the schooner was dragging, and at once gave out more chain. With great exertion and the assistance of Mrs. Ryder, the sails were taken in and stowed. The wind and waves momentarily increased in force and violence, and the water dashed over the rails and bows. At this time Mrs. Ryder discovered that the sea was pouring in through a wide fissure near the rudder posts, and also that it was coming in fast from the deck through the rotten hatches. At half-past 12 there were two feet of water in the hold. It was now blowing a perfect hurricane, and the appalling fact became evident that in a few minutes the vessel would go down. The mate went to work at the pumps, while his wife hoisted lights as signals of distress. Hour after hour went by, the mate being relieved at the pumps every fifteen minutes by Mrs. Ryder; but no help came. At length the yawl was pulled up, and, obedient to the voice of her husband, the courageous woman stepped on board; but, missing her foothold narrowly escaped drowning. She was only rescued by a desperate effort. But there was no time to be lost. The schooner was settling down by the head, as preparing for a final plunge. Mrs. Ryder again jumped on board the yawl; but striking her side against the gunwale, tumbled across the thwarts and was severely hurt. Ryder leaped in after her, first, however, throwing in a coil of small rope, a hatchet and pair of knives, and the boat drifted astern. The two unfortunates were hardly clear of the vessel when she rolled once and then went down in the bubbling waves head foremost. The mate had fortunately connected his thirty-four fathom line to the painter, so that the boat rode anchored to the stern of the sunken vessel. They remained in that position until five o'clock; but as the yawl was filling with water and the island right abeam, and the bar right in their lee, the mate concluded to pull up as close as he could towards the wreck and cut connection with it. There was nothing for it then but to take to the oars and pull for the west side of the island. Though severely bruised Mrs. Ryder kept at her oar until the boat (three-quarters of an hour later), thumped against the rocks, when she was washed into the sea. The mate then threw himself after her, and with great difficulty reached the shore with the heroine in his arms. The sea was tremendous, and several times almost dragged them back into its icy grasp. It was as much as Mr. Ryder could do, so worn and exhausted was he by his exertions, to reach high-water mark, where he laid down to rest. The house of John and Fred Schmidt was eventually reached, where the mate and his wife remained two days, receiving every possible kindness from the owners of the house. On Friday morning some parties came over from Milford, and the mate and his wife proceeded to Bridgeport, the ticket master at that place giving them tickets to their homes free of charge.

## RADICAL ROCHEFORT.

### The Great Agitator in Paris—His Reception and Speech at a Public Meeting.

*Paris (Nov. 7) Correspondence of the London News.*

M. Rochefort, the hero of the hour, appeared yesterday evening at a public electoral meeting of the First Circumscription, in the Rue Doudeauville, La Chapelle. M. Vermorel, formerly editor of the *Courrier Francais*, was in the chair. About fifteen hundred persons were present. M. Rochefort, on mounting the tribune, was saluted with enthusiastic and unanimous cheers, which lasted for several minutes. When silence was obtained he was very pale, and for some time his voice faltered, but it gradually became audible. He said:—

Citizens, the emotion which I cannot conceal may perhaps give you a poor idea of my energy: but when an exile, on returning home, meets with such a reception as you have just given me, such emotion is, I hope, excusable. You do not yet know me, but you trust me already, and I thank you. At Brussels, as at Paris, I have daily watched the progress of the great revolution which we will accomplish together. If I have taken the oath it is only because I shrink from nothing to serve the cause of the people. The question of the oath is a serious one. I have taken it with my eyes open. I know well enough that on the day after the revolution they who passed under this yoke will be put in the index. But I accept this situation, and am resigned beforehand. Let the revolution do with me as it will. The oath, moreover, is less humiliating to the candidate who submits to take it than to the Government which imposes it, and thereby shows its terror at certain names.

The Commissary of Police, interrupting, gave two warnings:—

First, because the constitutional question of the oath could not be discussed; and, second, because prophecies of a republic could not be tolerated under the Emperor's Government.

M. Rochefort continued:—

Never did a strolg Government more stupidly avow its weakness than the present one did by the invention of the oath. It pretends to call on universal suffrage to pronounce between itself and us, and when universal suffrage is about to answer, shuts up its mouth. I have thought it my duty to offer you my services without any reserve. Citizens, we have a common object. I have never concealed my intentions, and I see that you agree with me.

Loud cries followed of "Yes, yes!" On descending from the tribune, M. Rochefort had difficulty in gaining his place, so much was he pressed upon by people striving to shake hands with him. It was unanimously resolved at this meeting that Rochefort should be the sole candidate.

Simultaneously another meeting in the same circumscription was held at the Folies Belleville, M. Gambetta in the chair. M. Laurier reiterated his determination to withdraw in favor of Rochefort. After waiting till the time fixed by law for closing, in the hope that the favorite candidate would make his appearance, the meeting separated with cries of "Vive Rochefort!"

The *Rappel* publishes the following letter:—

My Dear Friends:—The court journals absolutely will have it that I am under obligation to the Emperor, because after arresting me at the frontier he set me at liberty eight hours later. I desire to have the public for judge, and not the *Constitutionnel*. The truth is that at noon a Commissary of Police said to me, "You are a prisoner," and at 8 in the evening he added, "You are free." There is the whole incident in all its simplicity. The magnanimity of the Government, therefore, consists in having done a foolish thing at noon, and finding out its mistake at 8—just as in everything it has done for the last eighteen years, when it was "too late." The story which these journalists tell about a safe conduct is all a fable. I have seen no safe conduct. Nobody ever spoke to me of one. Had the Government had the bad taste to offer me one, I should probably have answered that I did not care about being safe, and did not want to be conducted, and most likely thrown the document in the face of the donor. This explanation was necessary to excuse my ingratitude, which is more radical than ever. *Mille poignees de main.*

HENRI ROCHEFORT.

The *Soir* observes upon this characteristically "irreconcilable" letter that the safe conduct must exist, otherwise M. Rochefort would at this moment be imprisoned, pursuant to the sentence of four months against him for his assault upon a printer, and that if he did not get a notification of it, which must have been sent by post, the only reason was that it was desired to spare him the unpleasantness of a twenty-four hours' sojourn in custody at Feignies. It says that M. Rochefort, on being told that telegraphic orders had come to set him at liberty, thanked the Commissary of Police for his courtesy, and mentioned incidentally that the *Lanterne* would shortly cease to appear. The irreconcilable journals are not one as to the policy of the act of special clemency to Rochefort. In the *Liberte* M. Emile de Girardin hails in an article headed "Bravo," and seems to think it diminishes the chance of Rochefort's election. But M. Rouher's organ (the *Public*) groans over the act as an "ill-judged expedient." Both the *Liberte* and *Public*, however, agree in drawing the logical consequence that a safe conduct ought not now to be refused to M. Ledru Rollin.

I feel scarcely a doubt that M. Rochefort will be elected by an enormous majority, and this was the general opinion at a grand dinner given last night by M. Emile de Girardin, at which M. Emile Ollivier was present.

## DR. LIVINGSTONE.

### The Latest News of the Distinguished Traveller.

At a late meeting of the London Royal Geographical Society, a long correspondence was read by the Secretary, chiefly of a geographical nature, describing the travels of Dr. Livingstone. The first was a note to Dr. Kirk from the Doctor himself, bearing date July 8, 1868, and written from near Lake Bangweolo. The following is an extract:—"I have had no news from anywhere for two years and upwards. The Arabs have all been overflowing in kindness. I borrow this paper from Mohammed Bozarib, for I am up here without any. * * * I have found what I believe to be the sources of the Nile between 10 degrees and 12 degrees south, or nearly in the position assigned to them by Ptolemy. It is not one source from a lake, but upwards of twenty of them. Lake Liemba, which possibly is an arm of Tanganyika, has four rivers flowing into it. One I measured, and found it to be 294 feet, say 100 yards, high, and waist deep, and flowing fast in September. * * * Taking these four rivers as one line of drainage (a fifth from Marenga must be added), then the Chambeze flows from the side into the centre of a great valley, and receives three streams as large as the Isis at Oxford, or Avon at Hamilton." The next communication was a very full despatch from Dr. Livingstone to the Earl of Clarendon, dated July, 1868, and sent from the same place as the note to Dr. Kirk. It was an interesting account of the great traveller's explorations, written in excellent spirits, and speaking hopefully of the result of his labors. It gave details of the general facts mentioned in the above quotation as to the sources of the Nile. The postscript to this despatch was:—"Always something new from Africa—a large tribe lives in underground houses in Qua. Some excavations are said to be thirty miles long, and have running rills in them; a whole district can stand a siege in them. The writings therein, I have been told by some of the people, are on wings of animals."

## SECOND EDITION

### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

### Highway Robbery in Omaha—Burning of a Propeller and Loss of Life Near Milwaukee.

### A Shocking Murder in Mississippi—The Mahan Injunction Case—Arrest of a Baltimore Housebreaker.

## *FROM THE SOUTH.*

**Murder in Mississippi.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

MEMPHIS, Nov. 22.—James West, a mule driver of Madison county, Ky., was murdered last week near Tippo, Tallahatchie county, Miss., by a man named Moore, who was in West's employ. After murdering West, he secreted the body in a swamp, and proceeded to Water Valley, where he attempted to dispose of his mules. West's body in the meantime was discovered. Moore was arrested and confessed the crime.

**The Mahan Injunction Case.**

President Brinkley, of the Little Rock Railroad, accompanied by Mr. McRae, counsel for the Memphis and El Paso Railroad, left for Little Rock to-day, to be present to-morrow morning, when the motion to dissolve the injunction granted the Mahan party will be argued. The old as well as the new directory have employed eminent counsel, and the case promises to be one of much interest. One of the morning papers charges that Governor Clayton and other prominent officials of Arkansas are in collusion with the Mahan party, with the intention of robbing the road. A Deputy Sheriff from Little Rock arrived here last night to serve an injunction upon the employes at this end of the road, at Hopefield, opposite here, but came too late for the ferry boat. Consequently he was compelled to postpone serving the process until to-morrow A. M.

## *FROM NEW YORK.*

**The Money Market.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Money easy at unchanged rates; 6@7 on call. The whole talk of the street is of the resumption of specie payment, of which there is great fear among capitalists. Government bonds advanced slightly this A. M. Gold is steady at 126¼. Stocks are stronger, with a marked advance in Western shares; Northwestern advanced to 72½; Pittsburg to 104; and others proportionally. This gave a tone of great buoyancy to all stocks. The Gold Exchange Bank resumes clearing this afternoon.

**New York Money and Stock Markets.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Stocks strong. Money 6@7 per cent. Gold, 126¼. Five twenties, 1862, coupon, 115½; do. do. 1864, do., 112½; do. 1865, do., 113¾; do. do., new, 115⅝; do. 1867, 115¾; do. 1868, 115½; Ten-forties, 107⅝; Virginia sixes, new 53; Missouri sixes, 91¾; Canton Company, 52½; Cumberland preferred, 26¾; New York Central, 183½; Erie, 28¾; Reading, 98½; Hudson River, 163½; Michigan Central, 120; Michigan Southern, 89¾; Illinois Central, 135; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 83; Chicago and Rock Island, 104; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 185½; Western Union Telegraph, 36⅝.

## *FROM BALTIMORE.*

**The Bremen Steamer.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—The Bremen steamer Ohio brought over two hundred passengers and a full cargo.

**Housebreaker Arrested.**

A man named Michael Ward, hailing from Philadelphia, was arrested and imprisoned here for entering the house of Mr. Lowery, it is supposed designing robbery and murder. He was discovered when standing with a deadly weapon in the room where Mr. and Mrs. Lowery were sleeping.

## *FROM THE WEST.*

**Burning of a Propeller—Loss of Life.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

CHICAGO, Nov. 22.—The propeller Belle, from Manitowoc for Milwaukee, with lumber and shingles, was burned off Port Washington on Saturday evening. The vessel and cargo are a total loss. Captain Barnes and the wheelsman, Charles Menturs, were drowned. The others on board were picked up by the brig J. Hutchinson, and brought to this port. The vessel was valued at $12,000, insured for $10,000. She was owned at Milwaukee.

## *FROM THE PLAINS.*

**Highway Robbery and Murder.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

OMAHA, Nov. 22.—A tailor named Dehrger was found senseless, on the Missouri river bank, having been shot, at 10 o'clock on Saturday night, and robbed of his money. The assassins have not yet been arrested.

**Ogden to be the Junction of the Pacific Roads.**

Reliable authority says Ogden was agreed upon as the junction of the Union and Central Pacific Railroads, on Saturday.

## *FROM EUROPE.*

**This Morning's Quotations.**

*By the Anglo-American Cable.*

PARIS, Nov. 22.—The Bourse opened quiet. Rentes 71f. 70c.

ANTWERP, Nov. 22.—Petroleum opens firm at 60½ f.

BREMEN, Nov. 22.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged on Saturday night.

HAMBURG, Nov. 22.—Petroleum closed quiet and unchanged on Saturday night.

LONDON, Nov. 22—11 A. M.—Consols, 93¾ for money and account.; 5-20s of 1862, 83½; of 1865, old, 82¾; of 1867, 84; 10-40s, 78; Erie, 20½; Illinois Central, 99¼; Atlantic and Great Western, 26.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—11 A. M.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling uplands, 11½d.; middling Orleans, 11¾d. The sales are estimated at 10,000 bales. Breadstuffs dull.

LONDON, Nov. 22—11 A. M.—Sugar, 33s. 9d., on the spot. Sperm Oil, £91. Turpentine, 28s. 9d.@29s. Calcutta Linseed, 60s. 9d.@61s.

**This Afternoon's Quotations.**

LONDON, Nov. 22—1 P. M.—United States 5-20s of 1865, 82½. Illinois Central, 99¼. Stocks quiet.

LIVERPOOL, Nov. 22—1 P. M.—Cotton quiet and unchanged.

LONDON, Nov. 22—1 P. M.—Tallow quiet and steady at 47s. 3d.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 22.—United States 5-20s opened firm at 89¼@89⅝.

HAVRE, Nov. 22.—Cotton opened quiet and steady at 134f., afloat.

BREMEN, Nov. 22.—Petroleum opens firmer at 6 thalers 66 groats.

HAMBURG, Nov. 22.—Petroleum opens quiet at 15 marc-bancos 88.

PARIS, Nov. 22—3:30 P. M.—The Bourse closed quiet but firm. Rentes, 71f. 82c.

FRANKFORT, Nov. 22—3:30 P. M.—United States 5-20s are active and firm.

## THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

### Rumors of His Intended Financial Suggestions.

*Washington Correspondence of the Beaver (Pa.) Radical.*

The chief feature of the message, as the Executive has up to this time revolved it over in his own mind, is the financial question. In regard to this, in a conversation last Saturday night in the presence of ex-Attorney-General B. H. Brewster, of Pennsylvania, who was seated with the President in conversation in the late red parlor, where your correspondent was also admitted, the President stated that he had several important recommendations to make to Congress on financial matters; one was to give more extended powers to the Secretary of the Treasury in the liquidation of the debt, and not to confine it to a certain amount, or at least not to so small an amount per annum.

Another was to allow the tax bills to remain unchanged for another year, so as to be certain of a large revenue, which will work great results in that time, taken in connection with the progress already attained. A third proposition, he mentioned, was in relation to funding the debt at a lower rate of interest. This the President considered extremely necessary, and should be carried out at the earliest moment, as the Government was paying entirely too much interest.

The last point mentioned was the speedy resumption of specie payment. He though this would put an end to the infamous operations of gold speculators, and by putting a stop to fluctuations would strengthen the industries of the country and restore greater confidence and unparalleled prosperity.

## WASHBURN.

**One Cause of the "Unpleasantness" with Lopez.**

The Washington correspondent of the N. Y. *Herald* writes as follows:—

In 1863 Minister Washburn, learning that Lopez, of Paraguay, desired to obtain arms from some foreign country, told Lopez that in the United States the best rifles, cannon, and other warlike weapons were manufactured; that nothing equal to them could be found in the whole world; and at the same time he volunteered to procure specimens of the different fabrics in this country. President Lopez gladly accepted the offer and handed to Mr. Washburn an amount of money which by some is stated to have been $3500, and by others $10,000. With this amount Washburn, on coming or sending to the United States, was to obtain specimens of the different kinds of arms manufactured in this country, and to have them forwarded to Lopez. This was about a year before the war between Brazil and Paraguay. Lopez waited and waited, but nothing was heard of the warlike specimens from the United States. Washburn informed Lopez that he had purchased the required specimens, but on learning of their non-arrival wrote to his agent in New York, and was informed, as he stated in his testimony before the committee, that the export of the arms was prevented by our Government under a law which prohibited the exporting of warlike arms during our domestic war. Washburn, therefore, wrote to the State Department here, asking that the prohibition be removed as to the arms intended for President Lopez. According to Washburn the exportation was finally allowed, but when the arms reached Buenos Ayres they were seized by the authorities there. This is Mr. Washburn's explanation, which, however, is doubted by some people. Lopez is reported to have told Minister McMahon that his cause suffered incalculable injury by reason of the failure of these arms to reach Paraguay before the commencement of the Brazilian hostilities. Had they arrived in time Lopez would not have been compelled to depend upon flint-lock muskets, and the condition of existing affairs might be very different. Lopez, therefore, regards the blundering or neglect of Washburn as one of the principal causes of the protracted hostilities, and has, naturally, no very friendly disposition towards the author of his embarrassments.

## HARD MONEY.

**Secretary Boutwell's New Programme—Gold and Silver in 1871.**

From semi-official sources I have ascertained that, after consultation with leading New York bankers and also with Western financiers, Secretary Boutwell has decided to submit at an early day—probably in his annual report—the following programme for a return to specie payments to the consideration of Congress:—

1. The national banks to redeem their notes for greenbacks by July 1, 1870.

2. The Government to redeem its greenbacks in gold after January 1, 1871.

3. Free banking for all parties upon bonds bearing interest at 4 per cent. in gold.

4. This point is not quite settled. There is some division in regard to the question whether the banks shall be permitted to issue notes as now, or whether the United States shall take charge of all circulation by the issue of greenbacks on a plan somewhat similar to that of the Bank of England. It is, however, understood that no greenbacks of a smaller denomination than $5 or $10 will be issued.

The free-banking clause of this programme, which finds great favor among those who have been permitted to see it, was inserted to satisfy the Western States, where the greatest obstacles to a resumption of specie payments now exist.

Senator Sherman, who is now here, is engaged in preparing a bill for funding the public debt, which he will present early in the coming session. The bill will embrace all the features of the bill introduced by him during the last session, with the exception of the rate of interest at which the debt is to be funded, which will be higher, instead of lower, as was contemplated some months ago.—*Cor. N. Y. World.*

## FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Monday, Nov. 22, 1869.

There is a moderately active Money market this morning both for call and time loans. The Stock market opened this morning with a sharp demand for local stocks, and the activity affords employment for much of the loanable capital of the banks, nominally at 6 per cent. interest, but with the usual evasive arrangements, rendering it highly remunerative to stockholders and directors to lend on call. Meanwhile they are so exceedingly prudent in their operations that first-class business paper is sent begging to the streets, where it is subjected to rates ranging all the way from 10 to 25 per cent.

Gold opened at 126¼, the closing price on Saturday, and at noon is quoted on Third street at 126¼.

There is very little doing in Government bonds, and prices are about the same as quoted at the close of business on Saturday.

There was quite an active movement in stocks today, and prices were well sustained. State loans were in better demand and sold at 102¼ for the first series, and 108 for the third do. City sixes improved ⅜, selling at 102⅜@102½ for the new and 95¾ for the old issues. Lehigh Gold Loan changed hands at 97.

Reading Railroad was moderatively active and advanced ¼, selling at 49⅛@49 3-16. Philadelphia and Erie Railroad again advanced, and may be quoted fully ¾ higher than on Saturday; sales at 29¾. Camden and Amboy Railroad was taken at 119½, and Pennsylvania Railroad at 54. 42 was bid for Little Schuylkill Railroad, 38 for North Pennsylvania Railroad, 53½ for Lehigh Valley Railroad, and 55 for Catawissa Railroad preferred.

In Canal stocks the only transaction was in Lehigh Navigation at 34½ b. o.

St. Nicholas Coal changed hands at 3½.

Bank shares were steady, with sales of Consolidation at 42.

Passenger Railway stocks were without change. Hestonville sold at 12 b. o.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

FIRST BOARD.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| $100 Pa 6s 1 sc | 102½ | 38 sh Reading | trf. 49 |
| $1900 do. 3 scr 18. | 108 | 300 do. | s60 wn. 18. 49 |
| $300 City 6s, Old | 95½ | 100 do. | s60 wn. 49 1-16 |
| $500 do. New | 102 | 100 do. | trf. 49 1-16 |
| $2500 do. New 18. | 102 | 100 do. | s60 wn. 49 1-16 |
| $2000 Phila & E 7s. | 84½ | 100 do. | s30 wn. 49¼ |
| $4000 do. | 84½ | 100 do. | s85 1.49 3-16 |
| $1000 C & A 6s, '63 | 84 | 100 do. | b10. 49¼ |
| $1000 Leh Gold 1 | 97 | 100 do. | s60 wn. 49¼ |
| $404 Mor Cl Sep | 62½ | 200 do. | s85 1.49 3-16 |
| 46 sh Consol'n Bk. | 42 | 200 do. | rg 1.49 3-16 |
| lots | 42 | 100 do. | 3d 1.49 3-16 |
| 6 sh Ca & Am R. | 18. | 100 do. | b30.49 31 |
| 58 sh Penna R. | 18. 54 | 200 do. | s85 wn. 49 5-16 |
| 200 sh Phil & E R. c. | 29¼ | 200 do. | s85 wn. 49 5-16 |
| 100 Leh N St | b60. 34½ | 600 do. | s 18. 49 4-16 |
| 200 sh St Nich C | 3½ | 100 do. | b5. 49¼ |
| 200 sh Hestonv'e. | b60 12 | 200 do. | b10. 49¼ |

MESSRS. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 40 No. S. Third street, Philadelphia, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117¼; do. 1862, 115@115⅛; do. 1864, 112¼@113¼; do. 1865, 113⅛@114; do. 1865, new, 115⅛@115¼; do. 1867, do. 115⅛@115⅜; do. 1868, do., 115⅛@116; 10-40s, 107⅛@107⅞; U. S. 30 Year 6 per cent. Currency, 107¼@106; Due Comp. Int. Notes, 19; Gold, 126¼@126¾; Silver, 124@125¾.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government securities as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115@115⅛; do., 1864, 112¼@113; do., 1865, 113⅛@114; do., July, 1865, 115⅛@115¾; do. do., 1867, 115⅛@116; do., 1868, 115⅛@115⅞; 10-40s, 107⅛@107¾; Cur. 6s, 107¼@108; Gold, 126¾.

MESSRS. WILLIAM PAINTER & CO., No. 36 S. Third street, report the following quotations:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 117⅛@117¼; 5-20s of 1862, 115⅛@115¼; do. 1864, 112¼@113; do. 1865, 113⅛@114; do. July, 1865, 115⅛@115¾; do. July, 1867, 115⅛@115¾; do. July, 1868, 115⅛@115¾; 5s, 10-40, 107⅛@107¾. Gold, 126¾@126¾. Market quiet.

—NARR & LADNER, Bankers, report this morning's Gold quotations as follows:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|

## SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

**Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon Current Topics—Compiled Every Day for the Evening Telegraph.**

### THE JOBBERY OF DEMAGOGUES THE ROBBERY OF THE POOR.

*From the N. Y. Times.*

If the labor conventions or the various organs of the laboring classes were worth anything as means of instruction, they would seek to convince their followers of the fallacy of one statement at least, which has done more damage to American interests than almost any other single idea prevalent with working people, and that is, that the laboring class derive benefit from the peculations of their leaders. These instructors of workingmen ought to make it an axiom in all their teachings that the jobbery of demagogues is the robbery of the poor.

The laboring man is influenced by what seems an immediate gain from a corrupt proceeding of one of his leaders. Thus, if a Court House is built for five millions which ought to have cost two and a half millions, the workmen of the city see the profits of the undertaking to their class in supplying work, but do not see that this additional expense, pocketed by jobbers and raised from taxation, is at once charged to them by capital in the shape of an advance in rents. And what is worse, capital must charge more than the extra taxation, because of the risk of similar future jobs. It is not the wealthy who pay for such plundering contracts and useless expenditures, but the poor and middle classes.

Some kinds of corrupt administration the laboring class know and feel at once. Thus, if the streets are to be paved at a certain expense, and the contractor only half does his work and pockets half the cost, all the cartmen and drivers of the city suffer the loss to their daily business in damage to teams and wear and tear of horses. Mr. Peter Cooper, in a recent address to workingmen, said that the loss to cartmen alone for this city from this source is equal to a thousand dollars a day. Most of the losses, however, to the laboring class from the jobbery of our city governors is indirect. It appears in increased rent of tenements and shops, in the consequent higher price of commodities, and also in the withdrawal of capital from the city.

If any intelligent laborer desires to see what effect unequal taxation can have on an important branch of business, let him go around our docks, and shipyards, and iron works at the present time. He will not find in all New York, with its immense wealth and boundless commerce, more than one ship in process of building to-day. He will see melancholy lines of abandoned shipyards, iron works without business, docks that are empty; and if he will go to the tenement-house near by he will meet with the more melancholy sight of room after room inhabited by strong men, caulkers, shipwrights, dockyard-laborers and ironworkers, who are sitting idle, eating the bread of poverty, and hastening towards a terrible future of want and suffering.

The causes of this calamity, as any one will inform him, are not alone the heavy national taxes on the raw material entering into the structure of ships, but also the heavy local taxation of New York, as compared with European cities. This taxation weighs upon every part of a shipbuilder's work. It adds to his rent, to the wages he must pay, and to the cost of all his material, as compared with a foreign rival. He must pay for all the jobberies of the City Fathers in all his expenses. If he should undertake to run a line of American steamships to Liverpool, he would start with a local tax of nearly three per cent. to compete with an English company, who barely pay one per cent. All his labor on board ship, his provisions and material would, in one shape or another, be paying proportions of this tax. The result of this complication of taxes, local and national, on a branch of business which must compete with foreign branches, comparatively unburdened, has been to drive capital away from it, and almost to bring it to an end.

This is only one instance. If our intelligent laborer could take an excursion of a hundred miles around New York, he would see everywhere springing up in the comparatively untaxed rural districts, huge factories, sugar refineries, breweries, sewing machine factories, and hundreds of similar establishments. The cause of this exodus of capital he would discover to be the desire to escape the local taxation of New York city. Again, if he would inquire further, he would discover that a great deal of the printing and bookmaking of New York is done in distant districts, even in Massachusetts, on account of the cheaper labor there; the cause of this greater cheapness being the lower rents and less personal expenses of the operative, these again being reduced by an honest local administration. He would find also that numerous branches of other manufacturing, whose products are sold here, are carried on in New England, though this city has more facilities for them, because of the heavy taxation and higher price of labor here.

The working class should understand that the result of this increasing plunder and enormous taxation by our city authorities is sure to be most disastrous to themselves. There will be hosts of unemployed men in this city this winter. Many branches of production will be closed. The masses of poor will suffer with want, but the leaders they have chosen and the demagogues who represent them will be reveling in wealth, wrung from them.

### LINE AND STAFF.

*From the N. Y. Tribune.*

Our navy is the apple of the national eye, and we are sorry that it is just at this moment an apple of discord. Whatever concerns the prosperity and honor of that service concerns the prosperity and honor of all citizens, and therefore the rather peppery contest between the line and the staff, upon a question of rank, invites the earnest attention of a good many people who do not exactly know the difference between line and staff, or between a bowsprit and a capstan bar. It is not easy to ascertain the precise merits of the controversy. But we shall convey an approximate idea thereof to our readers by saying that certain civil personages, as doctors, pursers, chaplains, and the like, necessarily allied with the service, do not at present take the official rank to which they are thought to be entitled, and the purpose, warmly urged by the staff, and as eagerly combated by the line, is to rehabilitate the system—to slightly exalt the men of money, medicine and prayer, in order to equalize the moral altitude of the various departments of the service.

Relative official status is something which ought to be determined by common sense, and not by tradition or professional prejudice. There was never yet a pursy and swaggering Brigadier, with a cock feather in his hat and a sword between his legs, who would not, if he could, fix his own claims to distinction much higher than those he would admit on behalf of a Bishop, or a Professor of Greek, or an eminent artist. Nor is it likely that the officer who walks about the quarter-deck and says "Luff!" thinks that the other officer in the infirmary, who feels pulses and prescribes powders, is so great a man as himself, or entitled to so much emoluments or so much titular and other distinction. But plain men who bring a little plain wisdom to bear upon the subject don't think that the Brigadier is greater than the bishop, or the professor, or the artist, and they consider that the natural and the acquired qualifications of the surgeon entitle him to as much distinction as that which is given to the commander. To be able to tie a femoral artery, or reduce an aneurism, implies as exact and laborious intellectual discipline as it does to perform the more dashing and conspicuous functions which devolve upon the sailing master or the flag officer.

In respect to the disbursing officer, who is included in the scheme of titular exaltation, it is not necessary to say much, except that it is impossible to honor too highly the man who pays out money. The business does not rank among the liberal or learned professions, though it is certainly liberal, and its practitioners are not necessarily unlearned. The purser who pays may be as intellectual a person as the poet who does not pay, or the philosopher who would pay if he had got it; in which case shoulder-straps and ceremonies of salutation would seem to befit him who hands over the money as well as the lieutenant or other officer who merely spends it.

According to the averment of the line, certain practical difficulties attend the giving of high official titles to the staff. It may even happen, for example, that a surgeon of long standing may sometimes technically outrank his commanding officer. It is true that this might lead to embarrassment. The doctor might, on a critical occasion, emerge from the cock-pit, dubious and drowsy with the odor of drugs, and enfeebled by prolonged diagnostics, and command the ship to strike its colors in the face of the enemy. Civilians are timorous, doctors notably so. He that purges and runs away may live to purge another day. So would our doctor possibly reason, and discredit would thereupon fall upon the service which admitted him to so lofty a place upon its rolls.

Moreover, if the doctor outranks nearly every person on shipboard, his prescriptions are in the nature of commands, and any patient except the admiral, who omitted to bolt a bolus or swallow a powder, would be guilty of mutiny It is rather a pathetic alternative to place before marine and midshipman to lose either his stomach in consequence of the pill, or his life in consequence of not taking it. Yet this the line can, with some show of candor, advance as one of the consequences of yielding to the ambitious aspirations of the staff. We do not attach much weight to objections of this sort, nor indeed do we at present undertake a serious discussion of the subject at large, but we merely throw out a few hints which have a bearing upon the subject, and which serve to show the complication in which it is involved. It will be a matter of general felicitation if the questions under discussion are settled to the satisfaction of all concerned, and without absolutely distracting consequences to the peace of our peaceful Congress at the approaching session. We don't like to have our naval service swarming with discontented doctors and unduly subordinated priests, and imperfectly appreciated paymasters—so we hope that staff and line will settle their differences upon some basis of gentleness and generosity, and henceforward pray, pay, fight, and physic in affectionate and fraternal union, without making a naval campaign the whole winter through on the dreadfully dry land of Washington.

### THE NAVY DEPARTMENT AT WAR WITH THE RELIGIOUS SENTIMENT OF THE COUNTRY.

*From the N. Y. Sun.*

The compulsory order of the Navy Department, which requires the students of the Naval Academy to pursue their ordinary secular studies on Sunday, without any regard to the feelings of the midshipmen or the needs of the public service, is arresting the attention and invoking the condemnation of religious journals of various communions. As a proof and a specimen of the tone of sentiment which prevails on this subject, we recently printedan article from the *New York Observer*, a staid, conservative journal, the organ of one of the largest denominations in the country, and commend it to the consideration of our readers.

To learn the art of war, with the intent to follow it as a life profession, is doubtless necessary even in the midst of profound peace. But, in such an epoch, to compel our youth, who have resolved to devote themselves to this vocation from patriotic motives, to stifle their conscientious scruples, and pursue the routine of secular studies on a day when they all need rest, and which the most of them regard as sacred, shocks the moral convictions of the entire community.

All the young men at the Academy, whether Protestants, Catholics, or of no religious creed whatever, had been trained ere they went thither to treat Sunday as a day of abstinence from ordinary pursuits; while the great majority of them had been taught to regard it as a season which should be devoted with more or less strictness to moral and religious reflection and instruction. In obedience to this universally prevailing sentiment, there is not an institution for the education of youth in the whole land, except the Naval Academy, that requires its pupils to prosecute their usual studies on that day.

However liberal or latitudinarian may be the views of any portion of the American people as to the peculiar sanctity of Sunday, there are no two opinions on the point that on that day no one should be compelled, whether he will or no, to spend its hours in prosecuting ordinary business, and especially where there is no necessity for violating the well-established rule that it is to be treated as a day of rest. If one voluntarily chooses to set aside the rule in his own case, that is his affair. But to require him to do so, in disregard of his wishes and against his own sense of propriety, is a violation of his rights as a citizen at all events, and of his conscientious privileges as well, if he is a believer in the doctrines entertained by religious men of all creeds.

And yet, this is precisely what the Navy Department is doing in regard to the young men under its tuition at the Naval Academy. For the Government to enforce such an arbitrary rule in time of peace, when there is not the slightest necessity for pushing the cadets forward in hot haste to the gun decks of our men-of-war, is alike shameful and criminal. During the late war, when the exigencies of the naval service were extreme, this practice might perhaps have been tolerated; but there is now no excuse for the Department to set the religious sentiment of the country at defiance; and if longer persisted in, it should call down upon the managers of the Department the unqualified censure of the public.

The strongest representations have been made to the President and to the Secretary of the Navy in condemnation of this oppressive and demoralizing practice, by distinguished citizens of both political parties, some of whom are leaders in various Christian denominations, both Protestant and Catholic, while others, who profess no particular creed, based their objections on patriotic grounds and the needless outrage upon the rights, convenience, and conscientious scruples of the pupils. The last Board of Examiners of the Academy, appointed by the present administration, sharply condemned this extraordinary Sunday requisition in their report to the department, and urge that it be abandoned. The great majority of the students themselves earnestly desire to be released from its arbitrary and irritating demands.

### BUILDING UP THE BABIES.

*From the N. Y. World.*

The New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art has now fixed its contemplative eye on the innocents of our public schools. In view of this alarming fact, it becomes necessary to assure the fifty thousand fond mothers who have confided the intellectual training of their darlings to the State and left their physical culture to nature, that there is really no danger. Whatever may be the inroads of science elsewhere upon our inalienable evils, there is not the slightest probability that these venerable and theoretical gentlemen will so far depart from their usual cosy habits as to pursue the unresisting babies with science prepense. They have, it is true, deemed the physical welfare of the children of sufficient importance to call forth a long appeal to the honorable the Board of Education, in which they take infinite pains to assure the world that "the laws of health are so beautiful that the pleasure of contemplating them, even independently of their utility, is a tenfold reward for all the labor of their acquisition;" but, while we must all subscribe to this proper sentiment, we are not yet sufficiently educated to feel any strong desire to have our infants studying their own soft anatomies and peering into their other physiological secrets now wisely hidden from the most of us by good health.

Interesting as it might be to have four-year olds discoursing on the relations of the sexes, and able to tell us to a scruple how much blood is sent out of their left ventricles into their little heads, there is a too strong and proper prejudice in favor of having them kicking up their heels in blissful manufacture of corpuscles out in the sunshine, in the deepest ignorance of blood and stomach and such other viscera as never make themselves known except in disease. If physical health must underlie all intellectual and possibly moral strength in a community, there are some practical questions associated with our system of education any one of which will outweigh in value the elegant theories of the New York Association for the Advancement of Science and Art. In the first place, it might be well to inquire whether the younger scholars are not kept in school too long already, without superadding to their studies a contemplation of the physiological laws of health.

No small proportion of the infants in the public schools of this city are sent there by mothers who desire only to be relieved of their care during the day. It is unfortunately the teacher's duty to apply to these wards, without regard to variation in temperament and constitution, the rules of the vast system under which she acts. She is, moreover, made personally responsible for the intellectual advancement alone of her charges, and has every incentive to cram them and restrict them for this purpose. Add to this the fact that, since corporal punishment has been interdicted, there is no other means of intimidating pupils but that of retaining them in school long after its dismissal (this is done every day with infants who are close prisoners from 9 o'clock in the morning till 5 at night), and it becomes a question, well worthy the attention of our philosophers, whether the very intellectual stringency of the public schools is not already detrimental to the health of the younger children.

To build up these babies into healthy, intelligent citizens was the object for which the schools were established. To carry out the beneficent idea, we do not want them slinging clubs and sand-bags in heated rooms so much as we want them to have their own way regularly out of doors. One good game of "tag" or "follow master" in the open air is worth all the parallel bars and lectures on physiology that can be provided by contractors or societies for the "Advancement of Science and Art."

### TWO HUNDRED AND TEN THOUSAND SHORT.

*From the N. Y. Herald.*

The popular vote cast in our late State election falls two hundred and ten thousand short of that of last year for Governor, as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Total vote for Governor, 1868 | 850,656 |
| Total vote for Secretary of State, 1869 | 640,045 |
| Deficiency | 210,611 |

In other words, only three-fourths of the popular vote was cast in the late election, the other fourth remaining at home. There are some other curious figures connected with the late election, as compared with last year. For instance, last year—

| | |
|---|---|
| The Democratic vote for Governor in this city was | 112,522 |
| And in Kings county it was | 41,419 |
| Total | 153,941 |
| This year, in New York city, it was | 79,488 |
| And in Kings county it was | 28,182 |
| Total | 107,610 |
| Showing a falling off of | 46,331 |
| Republican loss in the same districts | 11,715 |
| Which shows a net Democratic loss of | 34,616 |

Thus in New York and Kings county the whole of Hoffman's majority in the State of twenty-eight thousand was swept off, and six thousand more was gained by the Republicans; and yet this year they lose Sigel by twenty thousand and Greeley by twenty-five thousand. How? St. Lawrence county, the Republican banner county of "the rural districts," comparing the vote of this year and last year, will serve to explain. Last year in this county the Republican majority on the State ticket was six thousand six hundred and fifty-four; this year it is five thousand and sixty eight, a dead loss of over fifteen hundred. And so it runs through all the counties. The vote is short on both sides all the way through, but the weight of the dead loss is uniformly with the Republicans. There was no pressing national issue at stake; the Republicans of the interior were tired of voting to keep up those city commissions, excises, registries, and what not, and concluding that Greeley might take care of himself, they let the election go by default. Thus by default the Democrats have gained absolute possession of the State, and the consequence will probably be a work of reconstruction and revolution in our city and State affairs as comprehensive as the radical reconstruction of the Rebel States.

JOHN FARNUM & CO., COMMISSION MERCHANTS and Manufacturers of Conestoga Ticking, etc., No. 23 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia. 4 1 wfmS

## SPECIAL NOTICES.

HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FAIR IS NOW OPEN AT HORTICULTURAL HALL.
Articles useful or fancy, in every department, and in great variety, will be found upon the tables at fair, remunerative prices. The Restaurant is completely organized for supplying substantials as well as delicacies. Music every evening, under the direction of Carl Sentz.
The Fair will be open in the Afternoon and Evening of Thanksgiving day. 11 17 5t

STEREOPTICON AND MAGIC LANTERN EXHIBITIONS given to Sunday Schools, Schools, Colleges, and for private entertainments. W. MITCHELL McALLISTER, No. 728 CHESNUT Street, second story. 11 3 2smrp

OFFICE PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT.
PHILADELPHIA, Penna., Nov. 2, 1869.
NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of FIVE PER CENT. on the Capital Stock of the Company, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash on and after November 20, 1869.
Blank Powers of Attorney for collecting dividends can be had at the office of the Company, No. 238 South THIRD Street.
The office will be opened at 8 A. M., and closed at 3 P. M., from November 3 to December 4, for the payment of Dividends, and after that date from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., as usual.
11 3 tl 1 THOS. T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS. — A Dividend of TWENTY-FIVE CENTS per share will be paid by the HESTONVILLE, MANTUA, AND FAIRMOUNT PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY, free of State tax, on and after December 1 next, at the Office of the Company, No. 112 South FRONT Street.
Transfer Books will be closed November 20 and reopen December 6.
11 10 tf CHARLES P. HASTINGS, Treasurer.

JAMES M. SCOVEL,
LAWYER,
CAMDEN, N. J.
Collecting done in all parts of the State and returns promptly made. 11 4 2w

DR. F. R. THOMAS, THE LATE OPERator of the Colton Dental Association, is now the *only one* in Philadelphia who devotes his entire time and practice to extracting teeth, absolutely without pain, by fresh nitrous oxide gas. Office, 911 WALNUT St. 1 26

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION
originated the anæsthetic use of
NITROUS OXIDE, OR LAUGHING GAS,
And devote their whole time and practice to extracting teeth without pain.
Office, EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets. 11 3t

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. — THIS splendid Hair Dye is the best in the world; the only true and perfect Dye; harmless, reliable, instantaneous; no disappointment; no ridiculous tints; remedies the ill effects of bad dyes; invigorates and leaves the Hair soft and beautiful, *black or brown*. Sold by all Druggists and Perfumers; and properly applied at Batchelor's Wig Factory, No. 16 BOND Street, New York. 4 27mwf5

QUEEN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LONDON AND LIVERPOOL.
CAPITAL, £2,000,000.
SABINE, ALLEN & DULLES, Agents,
9S FIFTH and WALNUT Streets.

COLD WEATHER DOES NOT CHAP or roughen the skin after using WRIGHT'S ALCONATED GLYCERINE TABLET OF SOLIDIFIED GLYCERINE. Its daily use makes the skin delicately soft and beautiful. Sold by all druggists.
2 45 R. & G. A. WRIGHT, No. 624 CHESNUT Street.

## CARPETINGS, ETC.

NEW CARPETINGS.

M'CALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
Importers and Retailers of
CARPETINGS
Of every description.
FALL IMPORTATIONS.
NEW DESIGNS IN MOQUETTE,
CROSSLEY'S VELVETS, 6-4 WIDE,
In original and exclusive patterns.
1000 PIECES BRUSSELS,
Of the best English manufacture, of new and novel styles, many of them designed expressly for us.
1000 PIECES CROSSLEY TAPESTRIES,
All the newest styles.
ENGLISH AND AMERICAN OIL CLOTHS.
McCALLUM, CREASE & SLOAN'S
CARPETING AND OIL CLOTH WAREHOUSE,
No. 509 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
9 8 wfm3m Opposite Independence Hall.

NEW CARPETS.
AXMINSTERS,
WILTONS,
VELVETS,
BRUSSELS,
3-PLYS AND INGRAINS,
Venetians, Druggets, Oil Cloths, Etc.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
No. 910 ARCH STREET,
9 23 3mrp PHILADELPHIA.

## ART GALLERIES.

C. F. HASELTINE'S
Galleries of the Arts,
No. 1125 CHESNUT STREET.
LOOKING GLASSES.
Frames made to order, repaired and regilt.
ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
New and Old Engravings. Chromos of all kinds, Autotypes, Plain and Colored Photographs, etc. An immense stock on hand.
Paintings restored, relined, cleaned, and varnished.
Everything pertaining to Art or Art Matters kept or attended to
The Galleries of Oil Paintings, with a splendid collection, open free. 11 10 rp

## DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, ETC.

DRAWING INSTRUMENTS
AND
Drawing Materials
Of all kinds.
CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.
JAMES W. QUEEN & CO.,
9 22 wfmtf No. 924 CHESNUT Street.

## DRUGS, PAINTS, ETC.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.
N. E Corner FOURTH and RACE Sts.
PHILADELPHIA.
WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,
Importers and Manufacturers of
White Lead and Colored Paints, Putty, Varnishes, Etc.
AGENTS FOR THE CELEBRATED
FRENCH ZINO PAINTS.
Dealers and consumers supplied at lowest prices for cash. 1946

## WANTS.

A LADY, WHO WRITES A LEGIBLE HAND, desires copying.
Address J. E. L.,
11 13 3t* EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

## FINANCIAL.

A RELIABLE HOME INVESTMENT.
THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF THE
Wilmington and Reading Railroad,
BEARING INTEREST
At SEVEN PER CENT. in Currency,
PAYABLE APRIL AND OCTOBER, FREE OF STATE AND UNITED STATES TAXES.
This road runs through a thickly populated and rich agricultural and manufacturing district.
For the present, we are offering a limited amount the above Bonds at
85 CENTS AND INTEREST.
The connection of this road with the Pennsylvania and Reading Railroads insures it a large and remunerative trade. We recommend the bonds as the cheapest first-class investment in the market.
WM. PAINTER & CO.,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENTS,
No. 36 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
9 4 tf2 31 PHILADELPHIA.

UNITED STATES BONDS
BOUGHT, SOLD, AND EXCHANGED ON MOST LIBERAL TERMS.
GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD AT MARKET RATES. COUPONS CASHED.
PACIFIC RAILROAD BONDS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION ONLY.
COLLECTIONS
MADE ON ALL ACCESSIBLE POINTS.
DE HAVEN & BRO.,
No. 40 South THIRD Street,
6 11§ PHILADELPHIA.

E. K. JAMISON & CO.,
SUCCESSORS TO
P. F. KELLY & CO.,
Bankers and Dealers in
Gold, Silver, and Government Bonds,
AT CLOSEST MARKET RATES,
N.W. Corner THIRD and CHESNUT Sts.
Special attention given to COMMISSION ORDERS in New York and Philadelphia Stock Boards, etc., etc. 6 5 tf2 31

ELLIOTT & DUNN,
BANKERS,
NO. 109 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
DRAW BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.
DEALERS IN ALL GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, GOLD, BILLS, Etc.
Receive MONEY ON DEPOSIT, allowing interest. Execute orders for Stocks in Philadelphia, New York, Boston, and Baltimore. 4 26§

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & CO.,
NO. 48 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

GLENDINNING, DAVIS & AMORY,
NO. 2 NASSAU STREET, NEW YORK
BANKERS AND BROKERS.
Direct telegraphic communication with the New York Stock Boards from the Philadelphia Office. [12 2§

SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS,
PHILADELPHIA AND NEW YORK.
DEALERS IN UNITED STATES BONDS, and MEMBERS OF STOCK AND GOLD EXCHANGE,
Receive Accounts of Banks and Bankers on Liberal Terms.
ISSUE BILLS OF EXCHANGE ON
C. J. HAMBRO & SON, London.
B. METZLER, S. SOHN & CO., Frankfort.
JAMES W. TUCKER & CO., Paris.
And Other Principal Cities, and Letters of Credit
1 2 tf Available Throughout Europe.

JOHN S. RUSHTON & CO.,
No. 50 SOUTH THIRD STREET.
NOVEMBER COUPONS
AND
CITY WARRANTS
10 5 3m BOUGHT AND SOLD.

CITY WARRANTS
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
C. T. YERKES, Jr., & CO.,
NO. 20 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA

## FINANCIAL.

A Seven Per Cent. Gold Loan
$6,500,000.
THE KANSAS PACIFIC RAILWAY, now in successful operation from Kansas City to Sheridan, proposes to build an extension to Denver, Colorado. The Government has granted Three Millions of Acres of the finest lands in Kansas and Colorado, which are mortgaged for the security of a loan of
$6,500,000.
This loan is secured in the most effectual manner. It represents a road in profitable operation, and will open the trade of the Rocky Mountain country and connect it with the great markets of the East. It is considered to be one of the best loans in the market.
EVEN BETTER IN SOME RESPECTS THAN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
The loan has thirty years to run, principal and interest payable in gold, semi-annually, seven per cent.
The coupons will be payable semi-annually in either Frankfort, London, or New York, and will be free from Government taxation. The bonds for the present are sold in currency at 96, with accrued interest.
Circulars, maps, and pamphlets sent on application.
DABNEY, MORGAN & CO.,
No. 53 EXCHANGE PLACE, NEW YORK.
M. K. JESUP & CO.,
No. 12 PINE STREET, NEW YORK.
We are authorized to sell the bonds in Philadelphia, offer them as a reliable investment to our friends.
TOWNSEND WHELEN & CO.,
No. 309 WALNUT Street,
10 27mwf 1m PHILADELPHIA.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & CO.,
Nos. 112 and 114 South THIRD Street,
PHILADELPHIA,
Dealers in all Government Securities.
Old 5-20s Wanted in Exchange for New.
A Liberal Difference allowed.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
Interest Allowed on Deposits.
COLLECTIONS MADE. STOCKS bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies.
We will receive applications for Policies of Life Insurance in the National Life Insurance Company of the United States. Full information given at our office. 10 1 8m

P. S. PETERSON & CO.,
Stock and Exchange Brokers,
NO. 39 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Members of the New York and Philadelphia Stock and Gold Boards.
STOCKS, BONDS, Etc., bought and sold on commission only at either city 1 26§

## GENT.'S FURNISHING GOODS.

THE FOUNT OF FASHION.
GENTS' FURNISHING STORE.
MRS. MINNIE CUMMINGS has opened the above-named place, at No. 119 South EIGHTH Street, where gentlemen can find everything in their line.
The best fitting SHIRTS in the city, ready-made or made to order.
Purchasers of twelve articles receive the thirteenth as a Gift.
UMBRELLAS TO HIRE for 25 cents.
Handkerchiefs hemmed free of charge.
Polite Salesladies in attendance,
A call is respectfully solicited and satisfaction guaranteed.
9 3 MINNIE CUMMINGS.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.
PERFECTLY FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
11 2 WINCHESTER & CO., No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

FINE DRESS SHIRTS
AND
GENTS' NOVELTIES.
J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street, Philadelphia,
5 27§rp Four doors below Continental Hotel.

## WINES.

HER MAJESTY CHAMPAGNE.
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
THE ATTENTION OF THE TRADE IS solicited to the following very Choice Wines, etc., for sale by
DUNTON & LUSSON,
215 SOUTH FRONT STREET.
CHAMPAGNES.—Agents for her Majesty, Duc de Montebello, Carte Bleue, Carte Blanche, and Charles Farre's Grand Vin Eugenie, and Vin Imperial, M. Kiesman & Co., of Mayence, Sparkling Moselle and RHINE WINES.
MADEIRAS.—Old Island, South Side Reserve.
SHERRIES.—F. Rudolphe, Amontillado, Topaz, Vallette, Pale and Golden Bar, Crown, etc.
PORTS.—Vinho Velho Real, Vallette, and Crown.
CLARETS—Promis Aine & Cie., Montferrand and Bordeaux, Clarets and Sauterne Wines.
GIN.—"Mother Swan."
BRANDIES.—Heannessy, Otard, Dupuy & Co.'s various vintages. 4 6

CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Streets,
Importers of
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, OLIVE OIL, ETC.,
AND
COMMISSION MERCHANTS
For the sale of
PURE OLD RYE, WHEAT, AND BOURBON WHISKIES. 5 28 2p§

CARSTAIRS' OLIVE OIL—AN INVOICE of the above for sale by CARSTAIRS & McCALL,
5 28 2p§ Nos. 126 WALNUT and 21 GRANITE Sts.

## BRANDY.

CALISTOGA COGNAC.
This pure BRANDY is now offered to the trade and consumers in quantities to suit the demand. It is highly recommended for its strict purity and delicacy of flavor, being manufactured from the product of selected grapes and thoroughly refined. The trade and the public are invited to inspect it.
S. BRANNAN & CO.,
11 17 6t Sole Agents, No. 66 BROAD Street, N. Y.

DR. M. KLINE CAN CURE CUTANEOUS Eruptions, Marks on the Skin, Ulcers in the throat, mouth and nose, sore legs and sores of every conceivable character. Office, No. 33 South ELEVENTH, between Chesnut and Market Sts 11 6

WILLIAM ANDERSON & CO., DEALERS in Fine Whiskies, No. 146 North SECOND Street, Philadelphia.

# NEWS SUMMARY.

### City Affairs.

—John McClay, residing in Canal street, below Dauphin, was run over by a car on the Second and Third Streets Railway, at Frankford road and York street, last evening about six o'clock.

—Jacob Root was arrested in this city, on Saturday, as a fugitive from justice from Easton, Pa., where, it is alleged, he broke jail about six weeks ago, while serving out a sentence for horse-stealing.

—Joseph F. Marcer, the newly-elected City Treasurer, entered his securities to the State on Saturday to the amount of $60,000. He is required to give, in addition, security to the city in the sum of $100,000.

—Mary McCaulley, aged thirty-seven years, residing at Penn and South streets, in thrusting her arm through the window of a tavern in that vicinity, cut an artery. She was admitted to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

—About 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon Officer Chidester, of the Twelfth district, was knocked down and ran over by a horse and wagon containing four men, on Broad street, and seriously injured, while attempting to make an arrest for fast driving.

—Peter Wilkins, living at No. 713 Bedford street, was found lying drunk upon the pavement in front of his home on Friday night last. He was taken to the Seventeenth District Station House, where he died during the night. An inquest held by the Coroner resulted in a verdict of death from intemperance.

—The alarm of fire last evening about half-past 8 o'clock was caused by the burning of a shed belonging to the brick yard of Enoch Cloud, Fifty-eighth street and Haverford road. Loss $100. The fire was the work of an incendiary. The barn situated at Fifty-second street and Meeting-house lane, Twenty-fourth ward, belonging to Mrs. Suplee, was destroyed by fire on Saturday night last. The loss will probably reach $5000. The bursting of a coal oil lamp at No. 937 Otsego street, on Saturday night last, caused a slight fire.

### Domestic Affairs.

—American coal now brings $10 per ton in Montreal.

—The Virginia City and Truckee Railroad was inaugurated on Thursday.

—Pere Hyacinthe, who is now in Boston, is the guest of Robert C. Winthrop.

—It is reported that the administration has resolved to do something in relation to Cuban affairs.

—A New Dominion Judge is charged with partiality, malversation, and conduct unbecoming his office.

—Lopez, the Dictator of Paraguay, is said to be at Curruquaty with four thousand men and twenty cannon.

—Salnave has met with further reverses in the south of Hayti, and his most trusted Generals are deserting him.

—Emigration agents are about to be appointed by the California Emigrant Union in all the principal cities of Europe.

—Burbanks' new hotel, at Pittsfield, Massachusetts, six stories high, was blown down on Saturday morning by a tremendous gale.

—A thousand Chinamen who had organized an independent government, near Cienaga, Cuba, have been arrested by the Spanish Government.

—Maracaibo, Venezuela, has been captured by the Government troops, and Pulgar, the insurgent General, has taken refuge on an English gunboat.

—It is charged that an invoice of whisky was smuggled into San Francisco on board the United States steamer Newbern, on her last trip from Alaska.

—Five bills of indictment have been presented by the New Orleans Grand Jury against State Auditor Wickliffe, for auditing fraudulent veteran warrants.

—By the explosion of a locomotive on the Rome and Oswego Railroad, near Pulaski, on Saturday morning, the engineer was instantly killed and two other persons slightly wounded.

—A most violent tornado swept over Georgetown, Col., on the 18th inst., leaving the lower portion of the city in ruins, killing one person and wounding several. The damage is estimated at $50,000.

—F. E. Webb, of Winthrop, Attorney of Kennebec county, Maine, and Representative elect to the State Legislature, was found dead in bed on Saturday morning. He retired in his usual health the previous night.

—Arizona advices to November 6 have been received. The Governor had gone to Washington for the purpose of securing additional troops for the defense of the Territory. The mines back of La Paz were paying largely. The Indians had quit the northern portion of the Territory, and unusual activity prevailed.

—A verdict, attributing the recent fearful accident on the Western Pacific Railroad to the ignorance and incompetency of the switch-tender at the point where it occurred, has been rendered by the jury empanelled to investigate the matter. It seems he deceived the company as to his ability to read. He was subsequently arrested and committed to jail.

### Foreign Affairs.

—The Dalmatian insurrection has not been suppressed yet.

—Large reinforcements of volunteers have left Spain for Cuba.

—Gales on the English coast have resulted in numerous shipwrecks.

—Spanish republicans disclaim any conspiracy with the Cuban revolutionists.

—Grand Duchess Olga is asked by the Pope to plead the cause of the Catholics with the Czar of Russia.

—Elections for members of the French Corps Legislatif commenced on Saturday, and passed off quietly in Paris.

—Reductions have been made by the Argentine Republic in the tariff on some of the American imports and exports, to take effect in 1870.

—An engagement recently took place on the Upper Brazos between 200 cavalry and 400 Indians. It lasted two days, and resulted in the flight of the Indians, who left 40 dead and many more wounded. None of the soldiers were killed.

—The passage of the Suez Canal has been completed, the inauguration fleet arriving at the Red Sea terminus. No difficulty was experienced in the depth of water, there being fully twenty feet at the shallowest parts, being Ismailia and Suez. Steamers drawing fifteen feet can pass through in fifteen hours.

### The Triple Murder at Huntingdon.

Godfried Bohrer, one of the men arrested for the murder of the Perghtal family, near Huntingdon, has made a partial confession of the transaction. This is it:—

I was born in Wurtemberg, in May, 1827, and came to this country in 1864; I was never married; I served as a private in Company C, 7th New York Volunteers, for two years and two months; after being discharged from the army I lived first in New York, then in Huntingdon, and latterly at Altoona; I worked in the coal mine on Broad Top a couple of months for Robert Hare Powell; I was never acquainted with the family of John Perghtal, but passed there once and asked for work.

I first became acquainted with Oliver (Albert) Bodenberg at his boarding-house in Altoona, in September last; we slept together and boarded at the same house; soon after I got acquainted with him, he told me that Perghtal had money; he said that he had slept there twice; he asked me to go along and stay outside, and said I need not know what he did inside; we came down on the cars on Monday evening from Altoona, and walked from Huntingdon by way of McConnelstown to Perghtal's that evening; and slept all night in his (Perghtal's) stable loft; on Tuesday we walked over the neighborhood and inquired for work, and staid all night in a barn further down the road; on Wednesday morning we came to Huntingdon, and I did not want to go back (this was on the morning of the murder); Oliver (Albert) said if I did not go back he would shoot me; we started back after dinner and walked to Perghtal's, but went to the Broad Top to avoid getting there too soon; we stopped a while at Connellstown station, and a while at Pleasant Grove; we reached Perghtal's about 7 o'clock; I stayed on the railroad and Oliver (Albert) went to the house; I heard only one shot; the wind was blowing very hard. He was in the house about one hour. He brought out the bags full of gold and silver. He gave me one of them and said, "Now, let's go." I think Oliver (Albert) had about twice as much money as I had. He told me in the lock-up at Altoona that he had put the money away while he was down in the outhouse, by digging a hole with his hand and burying it.

A story was afterwards told by Bodenberg that Bohrer committed the crime while he (Bodenberg) waited on the road, but in all the other details he corroborates Bohrer's confession.

### Union Benevolent Association.

At the thirty-eighth annual meeting of the Union Benevolent Association, held Thursday evening, 21st ult., the following officers and managers were elected to serve for the ensuing year:—

President—Samuel H. Perkins.
First Vice-President—J. Fisher Lesming.
Second Vice-President—Benjamin Coates.
Treasurer—Edward R. Wood, No. 404 Chesnut street.
Corresponding Secretary—L. Montgomery Bond.
Recording Secretary—John H. Atwood.
Managers—Thomas Latimer, John Rohlen, William Purves, Arthur G. Coffin, Benjamin Orne, Thomas Watson, Joseph H. Dulles, John Ashhurst, Thomas A. Budd, Richard Wood, Charles S. Wertz, M. D., Joseph A. Clay, Alfred M. Collins, John E. Graeff, Henry D. Sherrerd, J. B. Van Dusen, S. Morris Waln, George C. Morris, William A. Porter, and John B. Gest.

The annual report shows the following results for the past year:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Number of visits made to dwellings of the poor | 13,403 |
| Number of families under care of visitors | 4,347 |
| Number of sick attended | 1,518 |
| Number of persons found employment | 597 |
| Number of children provided with homes and schools | 63 |
| Number of tons of coal furnished to the poor in small quantities | 1,104 |
| Number of garments distributed, including boots and shoes | 2,202 |

Orders for provisions and groceries in like proportion.

The total distribution for the year in money, fuel, and materials amounted to $27,185 18.

The number of lady visitors, who are resident in their sections, and long familiar with their work, is 120. To their care may safely be confided the poor of the city for the ensuing year; and funds are already needed by them to carry on their work.

A supply of 1000 tons of coal for the coming winter was fortunately contracted for during the past summer at a low price, and money is needed immediately for freight and other expenses; $3000 is required to meet this and other pressing necessities.

Two new collectors, J. H. Dingee, No. 522 S. Tenth street, and John T. Walton, Jr., No. 936 N. Sixteenth street, *who are the only authorized collectors of the Association*, will make their appeal to citizens in person soon, and a liberal response is respectfully solicited.

Subscriptions will be thankfully received also by the Treasurer, Edward R. Wood, No. 404 Chesnut street, or by the agent, George F. McCallmont, at the office of the Society, N. W. corner of Seventh and Sansom streets.

SAMUEL H. PERKINS, President.

JOHN H. ATWOOD, Secretary.
Philadelphia, November 1, 1869.

## MARINE TELEGRAPH.

*For additional Marine News see First Page.*

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....6:55 | MOON RISES....7:39
SUN SETS....4:37 | HIGH WATER....4:44

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

WILLIAM W. PAUL, H. C. BUTCHER, S. E. STOKES, } COMMITTEE OF THE MONTH.

COMMITTEE ON ARBITRATIONS.

J. O. James, George L. Buzby, E. A. Souder,
William W. Paul, Thos. L. Gillespie.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMSHIPS.

FOR AMERICA.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Smidt | Bremen | New York | Nov. 4 |
| Caledonia | Glasgow | New York | Nov. 5 |
| Bellona | London | New York | Nov. 6 |
| The Queen | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 6 |
| Ohio | Southampton | Baltimore | Nov. 6 |
| Aleppo | Liverpool | New York via Bos | Nov. 7 |
| France | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 10 |
| Minnesota | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 10 |
| C of Washington | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 11 |
| Columbia | Glasgow | New York | Nov. 13 |
| Samaria | Liverpool | New York | Nov. 13 |
| Silesia | Havre | New York | Nov. 13 |

FOR EUROPE.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Hammonia | New York | Hamburg | Nov. 23 |
| Manhattan | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 24 |
| Russia | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 24 |
| Tarifa | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 25 |
| Main | New York | Bremen | Nov. 25 |
| Lafayette | New York | Havre | Nov. 27 |
| Caledonia | New York | Glasgow | Nov. 27 |
| C of Washington | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 27 |
| City of N. York | New York | Liverpool | Nov. 30 |

COASTWISE, DOMESTIC, ETC.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| South America | New York | Rio Janeiro | Nov. 23 |
| Pioneer | Philada | Wilmington | Nov. 25 |
| Prometheus | Philada | Charleston | Nov. 25 |
| Morro Castle | New York | Havana | Nov. 25 |
| Wyoming | Philada | Savannah | Nov. 27 |
| Geo. Cromwell | New York | New Orleans | Nov. 27 |
| Yazoo | Philada | New Orleans | Dec. 2 |

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED SATURDAY.

Br. steamship Surprise, Cleaves, Laguayra via St. Thomas (destination changed from Baltimore), John Dallett & Co.
Steamship Roman, Baker, Boston, H. Winsor & Co.
Steamship Hunter, Harding, Providence, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr S. Castner, Jr., Robinson, Cienfuegos, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Schr Wave Crest, Davis, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr E. R. Shaw, Shaw, Boston, do.
Schr M. V. Cook, Falkenberg, Providence, do.
Schr D. & E. Kelley, Kelley, Providence, do.
Schr J. H. Bartlett, Wiggins, Providence, do.
Schr M. R. Carlisle, Potter, Providence, do.
Schr L. B. Wing, Endicott, Milton, Mass., do.
Schr J. Atkins, Atkins, Milton, N. J., do.
Schr H. M. Condon, Condon, Rockland, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr G. R. Phelps, Shaller, Haddam, David Cooper.
Schr Ely, Gallagher, Havre-de-Grace, do.
Schr J. J. Barrell, Perry, Havre-de-Grace, do.

ARRIVED SATURDAY.

Br. ship Tyro, Baker, from Boston, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.
Steamer Black Diamond, Meredith, 24 hours from New York, with mdse. to W. M. Baird & Co.
Barque Ella Moore, Marsters, from London Oct. 4, with mdse. to George G. Lennig.
Br. barque Providence, Coalileet, from Boston, in ballast to Peter Wright & Sons.
Brig Home, Phillips, 14 days from Turk's Island, with salt to Knight & Sons.
Brig Geo. E. Dale, Pierce, 8 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.—vessel to Knight & Sons.
Schr S. McDevitt, McDevitt, 6 days from Bridgeport, Ct., with clay to Churchman & Co.
Schr J. B. Johnson, Smith, 7 days from York river, with lumber to Collins & Co.
Schr Onolaska, Shaw, from New York, in ballast to J. Ogden.
Schr Wm. Henry, Johnson, 5 days from Choptank river, with lumber to J. W. Bacon.
Schr P. Boice, Adams, from New York.
Schr O. P. Binns, Higbee, from New York.
Schr L. A. May, Parker, from Boston.
Schr H. A. Hunt, Compton, from Boston.
Schr E. M. Fox, Case, from Fall River.
Schr Ann S. Cannon, Cobb, from Providence.
Schr G. Twibill, Frame, from Alexandria.
Canal boat C. C. Maltoon, Wiltse, from Oswego, with barley to Breed & Co.
Canal boat A. G. Goodrich, Luce, from Oswego, with barley to J. Betz.
Barge Equinox, Hogle, from Buffalo, N. Y., with 140,000 feet white pine lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

AT WILMINGTON, DEL.

Schr Teaser, Henley, 10 days from Bangor, with lumber to T. P. Galvin & Co.

PASSENGERS SAILED.

On Saturday, per steamship Juniata.—For New Orleans—Mrs. Horter and daughter; Mrs. Benner and two children; Mr. Faser; C. H. Reeves; J. W. Wainwright; Mrs. Maupay and three children. For Havana—Col. L. Lay; W. H. Gibson and lady; N. R. Denis; Alex. Quigley; Capt. Roger Horner; Mr. Van Tassel; C. J. Keen; Palacios Canton, lady, two children, and servant; Juan Brundt; Wm. Sauvalls, lady, and daughter; L. M. Campy, wife, and two children.

*Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.*

EASTON & McMAHON'S BULLETIN.

NEW YORK OFFICE, Nov. 20.—Ten barges leave in tow to-night for Baltimore, light.
Wide World, with barley, for Baltimore.
BALTIMORE BRANCH OFFICE, Nov. 20.—The following barges leave in tow to-night eastward:—
San Jacinto; C. H. Gage; T. L. Moore; E. B. Timmons; George Davison; Kate; W. G. Johnson; River Queen; G. W. Beebe; and C. V. Houghton, all with coal for New York. L. S. C.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Westmoreland, Letouraau, is up at New Orleans for Bremen.
Ship Assunto, Louro, hence, at Liverpool 7th inst.
Steamship Wyoming, Teal, for Philadelphia, sailed from Savannah 20th inst.
Barque Loostock, hence for Liverpool, was spoken Oct. 24, lat. 45 30, long. 25 02—so reported.
Barque Cato, Carver, hence, at Bristol (Pill.), 7th inst.
Barque Ann Elizabeth, Norgrave, hence, at Barbados 2d inst., and remained 19th, discharging.
Barque Annie Augusta, Davis, hence, remained at Matanzas 12th inst., ono.
Schr Rangatari, Rourke, hence, at St. John, N. B., 17th instant.
Schr J. Ricardo Jova, Little, cleared at Galveston 8th inst. for New Orleans.
Schr Dr. Kane, Ryder, hence, at Portland 17th inst.
Schr Benjamin Strong, Brown, from Providence for Philadelphia, at New York 19th inst.
Schrs William H. Knight, Senor; Rachel Seaman, Seaman; W. P. Cox, Bateman; W. S. Doughton, Tatem; A. M. M. Lee, Lee; Ash Smith; and Dearborn, Scully, hence, at Wanaston, D. C., 19th inst.
Schr Richard Vaux, Whitaker, at Washington, D. C., 19th inst., from Kennebec, Me.
Schr G. R. Murney, Murney, sailed from Washington, D. C., 19th inst., for Philadelphia.
Schrs Mary and Frances, McDonald, and J. H. Gallagher, Boyle, sailed from Richmond 19th inst. for James river, to load for Trenton, N. J.
Schr Transit, Rackett, hence, at Providence 18th inst.
Schrs Westmoreland, Rice, and Maggie Van Dusen, Compton, sailed from Providence 18th inst. for Philadelphia.
Schr Mary McGahan, Cell, sailed from Providence 19th inst. for Philadelphia or Elizabethport, to load for Washington, D. C.
Schr Ocean Wavel Baker, hence, at Fall River 18th inst.

DR. R. J. LEVIS HAS REMOVED TO THE northwest corner of ARCH and THIRTEENTH Streets. 11 8 3t*

GOODS FOR THE LADIES.

CHOICE GOODS AT LOW PRICES.

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DRESS AND CLOAK MAKING.
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EDMUND LEVERING.
RICHARD NORRIS.
Philadelphia, November 1, 1869. 11 8 m4t*

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FIRST-CLASS
FURNITURE WAREROOMS,
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Are now selling their ELEGANT FURNITURE at very reduced prices. 9 29 3mrp

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Ladies' and Gents' Watches,
AMERICAN AND IMPORTED,
Of the most celebrated makers.
FINE VEST CHAINS AND LEONTINES,
In 14 and 18 karat.
DIAMOND and other Jewelry of the latest designs.
Engagement and Wedding Rings, in 18 karat and coi
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ROGERS' TRIPLE-PLATED SPOONS, FORKS, ETC. 11 3 wfmlm

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Wholesale Dealers in
WATCHES AND JEWELRY,
S. E. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets,
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STEEP OR FLAT ROOFS
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PRESERVE YOUR TIN ROOFS WITH WELTON'S ELASTIC PAINT.
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Agents wanted for interior counties.
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And each succeeding Saturday and alternate Tuesday, from Pier 45, North River.

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THE SOUTH, SOUTHWEST,
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THE STEAMSHIP PROMETHEUS,
CAPTAIN GRAY,
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Comfortable accommodations for passengers.
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The Steamship J. W. EVERMAN will follow THURSDAY, December 2. 2 22

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THROUGH RATES to all points in North and South Carolina, via Seaboard Air Line Railroad, connecting at Portsmouth and to Lynchburg, Va., Tennessee, and the West, via Virginia and Tennessee Air Line and Richmond and Danville Railroad.
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The regularity, safety, and cheapness of this route commend it to the public as the most desirable medium carrying every description of freight.
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POSITIVELY LAST NIGHTS OF THE GRAND GERMAN OPERA.
MONDAY, November 22,
LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT BUT ONE.
First time in three years,
LA DAME BLANCHE.
(THE WHITE LADY—DIE WEISSE DAME).
Habelmann in his world-renowned role of GEORGE BROWN, in which he will introduce his celebrated ROBIN ADAIR, together with Mesdames KOTTEN, DZIUBA, Messrs. FORMES, WEINLICH, ARMAND, and BEHRINGER.
Full Chorus, and the Celebrated Germania Orchestra, under the able direction of Mr. W. G. DIETRICH.
TUESDAY—LAST SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT.
STRADELLA.
WEDNESDAY EVENING,
LAST NIGHT B

# Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON
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AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

*The Price is three cents per copy (double sheet); or eighteen cents per week, payable to the carrier by whom served. The subscription price by mail is Nine Dollars per annum, or One Dollar and Fifty Cents for two months, invariably in advance for the time ordered.*

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1869.


## *RELIGIOUS AND SECULAR EDUCATION—"THE BIBLE IN THE SCHOOLS."*

THERE are many indications of a revival of the excitement which has on several occasions been produced by a discussion of the question whether the Bible should be read in the public schools. Newspaper articles on the subject are printed by leading journals; it is becoming a favorite topic in some pulpits, and it is reported that, independent of the agitations fomented in various cities, a member of Congress proposes to introduce a bill in the National House of Representatives, which, if passed, will set the dispute forever at rest, by prohibiting Bible-reading in all the public schools of the United States.

Considering the difficulties which educational systems have encountered in foreign countries in consequence of prevailing sectarian disputes, it is not at all surprising that America, too, should be threatened with similar embarrassments, but here they have fortunately proved of minor importance heretofore, and we trust they will always continue to belong to a secondary class of controversies. The policy of England, in suffering millions of children to grow up in ignorance mainly because wrangling sectarians could not reconcile or adjust their disputes in regard to the religious influences that should control secular education, is to the last degree infamous, and it entails just reproach upon British Christianity as well as British civilization. To some extent it has been improved of late years by the voluntary action of the leading sects, in combination with the Government, but the principle practically adopted is that at least a moderate amount of religious training must accompany all secular instruction, and Parliament grants a small amount of aid to all the sectarian schools which observe certain general rules it has prescribed.

The real meaning of the renewed attack upon the prevalent custom of having the Bible read in the public schools of the United States appears to be a concerted movement to secure, if possible, the adoption, in this country, of a system similar to that existing in England, under which the parochial day schools attached to various churches would receive appropriations from our State or local authorities. The plan appears to be to find so much fault with the practice of reading the Bible in the schools that those who favor it will finally consent, as a matter of compromise, to give to the objectors their proportionate share of the school fund.

This policy may have suited England as a *dernier resort*, but it deserves no favor here, and it should be sternly resisted at all hazards and in all contingencies. While entire freedom is granted to all religions in the United States, no principle is better established, and none is more important to our future welfare, than that there should be a total avoidance of governmental aid, to any sect, as such. If the Catholics, Episcopalians, Quakers, or any other denomination wish to establish day schools in which their doctrines are systematically taught, there should be no governmental interference on the one hand, nor a pittance of Government aid on the other. State help to religious schools is but another ramification of the European idea of State help to Churches and church organizations, which has been wisely ignored in America; and it would be as unjust to burden tax payers with the cost of indoctrinating children with sectarian ideas as to ask them to pay the salaries of the preachers who address adult congregations.

The question of reading the Bible in the schools should be decided on its own merits, and we cannot see that any great wrong results to any sect from the practice. If it be the wish of a majority of the people of Philadelphia, for instance, that it should be continued here, we think that they display no unfairness in giving all whom it may concern to understand that the benefits of the school fund, raised by the taxation of their property, can only be enjoyed by those who comply with this condition. Any pointed sectarian discussions would be entirely out of place in a public school; the whole policy of the country, as well as its customs and sectarian diversities, warns school boards and public school teachers to avoid them; but it requires no small amount of ingenuity to discover a serious cause of complaint in the mild form of religious instruction intermingled with the present common school system of this city. Still it is desirable, if possible, that every child in the community should be educated; and if the fact should be well attested that a large amount of the absenteeism which is becoming a chronic evil is caused by the prejudices of parents against any special book, it is a matter worthy of consideration whether the school authorities might not provide special schools free from this objection; but they should never for an instant lose sight of the leading American idea, that no State aid should be granted to sectarian operations.

JUDGE JOHNSTON, one of the Senators elect from Virginia, is a sensible man and a true patriot. In acknowledging the receipt of his credentials from Governor Walker, he has written a letter approving the proposed fifteenth amendment to the Federal Constitution and advocating entire good faith in the ment of the national debt. In his hands interests of Virginia will be no less safe the honor of the whole country, and the of peace and justice throughout the

## *IS THE BROOKS CASE ENDED?*

THE opinion delivered by Judge Ludlow on Saturday disposing finally of the Brooks case was a worthy finale to that *cause celebre*. To a person of legal acquirements it is overwhelming in force and clearness, while even to the general reader its reasoning must appear unquestionable. Most of the points which were presented for settlement were of a technical character, in strict keeping with the desperate nature of the defense, but they were all decided by Judge Ludlow, from the purely technical standpoint, against the defendants, and his line of argument throughout is without a flaw. Going back, in his consideration of each point, to those ages when the great system of the common law was moulded by the practice of the English courts, he traces it down through the centuries, notes the modifications which were made by acts of Parliament and by express legislation in this State, and finally brings the burden of the authorities to bear with crushing weight upon the quibbles by which the counsel of Dougherty and Marrow sought to rescue them from a punishment commensurate, in some degree, with the heinousness of their offense.

The exhaustive and convincing character of this opinion presents a fitting subject for congratulation. It was extremely desirable that to these men should be meted out the severest and most exemplary punishment known to the law bearing upon the crime of which they were universally believed to have been guilty. If it had been necessary to contort either the law or the facts to secure such a result, the lesson imparted by the verdict and sentence would have been robbed of half its force. But, happily, after such an elaborate review of the reasons assigned for a new trial, the solemn declaration of the Court "that the verdict was a most just and righteous one, and that, beyond a reasonable doubt, the prisoners were in deed and in fact guilty," will inspire all evil-doers with a wholesome terror of the law. Such an example as the punishment awarded Dougherty and Marrow presents has been sorely needed in this community; and now that it has been given, and the fact established that men who are hired to commit the foulest of crimes, in the interest of such reckless and unconscionable villains as make up the whisky ring, cannot go unwhipt of justice, we may anticipate a slight improvement in the demeanor of the horde of evil-doers who have made this city a regular hunting-ground.

One thing, however, remains to be done, and not until it is accomplished will the lesson of the Brooks case be complete. The men Dougherty and Marrow entertained no particular malice against Detective Brooks, they did not seek his life because of any real or fancied wrong which they had sustained at his hands. They were simply hired to assassinate a faithful officer of the revenue service, just as a master butcher hires men to kill his beeves. They went about their bloody business coolly and deliberately, inspired solely by the money which they had received or been promised; they were simply hired assassins, and the greater guilt is upon the shoulders of those from whom they received their pay, or the promise of it. As far as we have learned, the cowardly wretches who were at the bottom of the transaction are as yet unknown to the authorities, but we trust that the Mayor and the District Attorney are not content to let them remain unmolested in the background. Every effort should be put forth to obtain a clew to them, and when this clew is once obtained, it should be worked up with the same energy and perseverance that have characterized the prosecution of Dougherty and Marrow.

## *MIXED CLINICS.*

THE Professors of the University of Pennsylvania, the Jefferson Medical College, the members of the medical staffs of the various hospitals, and most of the prominent members of the medical profession in Philadelphia, have united in a remonstrance against mixed classes of male and female students at clinics. This remonstrance is a plain, practical, and temperate statement of the objections against such classes, and the reasons advanced are such as will commend themselves to the dispassionate judgment of the public.

These gentlemen urge that clinical instruction in practical medicine demands an examination of all the organs and parts of the body, and they contend that there is a manifest impropriety in the exposure of male patients before a class made up of persons of both sexes. A large class of male surgical diseases are of so delicate a nature as altogether to forbid inspection by female students, and yet a thorough knowledge of them is of the utmost importance to the community. Such affections can only be properly investigated in the clinics of large cities and before a class of male students. If both sexes are present the lecturer is necessarily embarrassed, and is precluded from going into his subject with that detail that is absolutely essential for its thorough exposition. The impropriety of male and female students attending in company at clinics when such cases are brought forward is so apparent that it needs no argument, and such mixed classes cannot be otherwise than detrimental to the cause of medical science, by embarrassing the lecturer and preventing inquiries that ought to be made.

The physicians who have issued this remonstrance have nothing to say against the study of medicine by women, and they would only injure their own case if they did. Women have quite as much right as men to study and practise medicine, and there is a very important branch of the business that might with propriety be given entirely into their hands, if they are properly qualified to take charge of it. They are entitled to every facility for obtaining a thorough knowledge of medicine and surgery in all their branches, and it is perfectly proper that they should have the advantages of clinical instruction, especially with reference to the diseases and complaints peculiar to their own sex. No lecturer who is capable of dealing with his subject in a thoroughly scientific spirit ought to feel embarrassed in demonstrating almost any case that may come under his hands before a class of either sex, although he would very naturally and properly be confused by the joint attendance of male and female students.

The difficulty a few weeks ago at the Pennsylvania Hospital that called forth this remonstrance will not be without good effect, if it leads to some arrangements for separate clinics, by which the female students can have the advantages they are entitled to, and any occasion for further disagreement and discussion about this unpleasant matter avoided. We deprecate any attempt to deprive the female students of proper facilities for the prosecution of their studies; and it only needs a little good feeling and good judgment on the part of all concerned to come to a satisfactory understanding by which all interested can be accommodated without cause for offense to any one.

## *A CITY GOVERNMENT IN LIMBO.*

SOME of the Western towns and cities have a dashing way of running into debt in haste, and then either repaying interest and principal at their leisure, or not at all. Recently, however, long-suffering creditors have resorted to the summary process of arresting the supervisors and city officials who neglected or refused to levy sufficient tax to provide for expenditures, and the delinquent parties are discovering that practical repudiation is not such an easy matter after all. The latest demonstration has been made against the town of Galena, the former home of General Grant, the Mayor and five aldermen of that city having been arrested on a summary process by a United States Marshal, and taken to Chicago to answer before a Federal court for the shortcomings of the people whom they officially represent. A sojourn in prison seems to have burnished up the financial ideas of the city government, consisting of the aforesaid Mayor and aldermen, amazingly, and they have devised a plan for securing a sufficient advance from Galena property-owners to pay principal as well as interest. Our own City Councils should bear this occurrence in mind in making future appropriations and when they fix the next tax-rate.

OUT OF HIS SPHERE.—The Secretary of the Interior has received from an individual residing in Elkhart, Indiana, a letter in which one of the most novel financial propositions of the day was made. This Elkhart genius proposes to the Secretary that the latter shall loan him $10,000 out of the funds of the Smithsonian Institution, receiving as security therefor a policy of insurance on his life for $15,000. This Elkhart man is most assuredly out of his proper sphere. On Wall street he would be in his true element, and in the boldness of his schemes and the audacity of his manœuvres would throw Admiral Fisk and all the most reckless of the bulls and bears into the shade.

MARYLAND, outside of Baltimore, boasts of but one daily newspaper, and that solitary exponent of the spirit of the age has just been established. The State is overwhelmingly Democratic, and the coincidence is therefore not at all a singular one.

## *SCIENCE AND ART IN HOME DECORATION.*

WE have more than once alluded to the School of Design for Women as an institution that is based upon correct principles, and that is doing an important work in the education of the public taste to the proper appreciation of the importance of that branch of art which applies more particularly to the decoration of homes. The means and facilities of this school are limited, and its real value has never yet been fully recognized, but the time is approaching when so practical a people as ours cannot longer afford to overlook the "economy of good taste," and the actual saving in dollars and cents that may be accomplished by the application of correct artistic principles to the embellishment of our homes and persons. The School of Design for Women is a pioneer in the good work, and it has to contend against a mass of ignorance, prejudice, and thoughtlessness that seems almost insurmountable. The School of Design was established for the purpose of furnishing young women with a respectable profession by which they can earn their living, but its real value is as an educator of the public; for without a public that can appreciate and understand true art in matters of decoration and industrial design, the pupils of the institution would be without patronage and encouragement. With a view of educating public taste, as well as demonstrating the perfectly practical system of instruction adopted, the lectures given each winter are open to the public, and all who are interested are invited to attend. The first lecture of the course was delivered a few days ago by Professor Braidwood, the subject being "Science in the Decoration of Our Homes."

One of the main ideas that were set forth was the cheapness of good taste: how that beauty and elegance in home decoration do not depend upon the costliness of the materials used, or the amount of money expended upon them, but upon the correct application of easily understood principles of art. If these principles were generally understood there would be less bad taste in dress and in the ornamentation of homes; less garishness and display of costly materials merely because they are costly, and far more elegance, beauty, and real comfort than are produced by the lavish expenditure of money. There is scarcely a household in the land, however humble, that may not be made to present a bright, cheerful, and attractive appearance with the most limited means and the most unpromising materials, provided there is the good taste to apply them properly. The rules of art that regulate such matters as these are not difficult scientific abstractions, that none but those who make them a special study can understand; they are not the arbitrary dogmatisms of learned professors, but they are simply the plain common sense and practical principles of nature, and are so easy to understand that it is a matter for wonder that they should be so habitually disregarded.

The very first principle of utilitarian art is utility. This would seem to be an obvious truism, but there is no plain, practical, and perfectly simple rule of art that is more habitually set at defiance by men who profess to be artists, but who have become so absorbed with pet theories and academic rules that they have lost sight altogether of nature and common sense.

Some men have become so fascinated with classic art that they have been unable to see beauty in anything that does not conform to the Greek standard. They can not understand that while Greek art was admirable for purposes of study, and as a standard of taste, that it is for the most part utterly unadapted for modern uses. Such buildings as the Custom House and Girard College are beautiful in themselves, but as specimens of utilitarian art they are abominations, and it was a happy day when architects became impressed with the idea that such structures are as much out of place in modern Philadelphia as the Post Office or the Academy of Music would have been in Athens two thousand years ago. Another example of glaring bad taste is the Parliament buildings in London. The gothic style of architecture was eminently suited for the purpose, but the main idea of the architect was to put up a structure that would be an ornament to the city and a monument to his own artistic taste. In doing this he lost sight entirely of the real object for which the buildings were to be erected, and the consequence is that their internal arrangements are entirely inadequate, the chamber of the House of Commons being so small that it will not hold half the members, while throughout the entire structure there are mistakes, blunders, and miscalculations of the most glaring kind. Girard College, the Custom House, the British Houses of Parliament are all admirable from a mere abstract artistic point of view, but unfortunately their builders lacked common sense, and the consequence is that they are monuments of incapacity and utter bad taste.

In erecting a building of any kind the first thing to be considered is the purposes to which it is to be adapted; the convenient arrangement of the rooms, the lighting, heating, ventilation, and other no less important particulars are all to be thought of first and amply provided for, and then the architect may add such ornamentation as he can with propriety, always harmonizing his ornaments with the character of the structure, the purposes for which it is intended, and the surroundings by which it will be affected. This is certainly plain enough and simple enough for any one to understand; but there is no principle of art that is more habitually disregarded, and our streets present constant evidences of the insufferable bad taste of sacrificing utility and convenience to meretricious and inappropriate decorations.

In the internal decorations of houses the same principles exactly are applicable. The question ought not to be whether this carpet is Brussels or Axminster, whether its design is elegant and graceful of itself, but whether it is appropriate for the uses to which the room is to be devoted, and whether it will harmonize with the furniture, the decorations, and all the objects introduced. A wall paper should not be chosen simply because it has a gorgeous pattern in brilliant colors, but because it will form an appropriate background or relief for the objects in the room, and the colors in the furniture should be chosen with reference to harmony. A person on entering a properly furnished and properly decorated room will not have his attention attracted by any one object, but he will be impressed with the air of good taste and the quiet, elegant, and home-like look of the place. It is this quiet elegance that ought to prevail in virtuous homes; and it is one of the most important functions of such an institution as that of the School of Design that it instructs plain, practical, and common-sense people how to make their homes attractive. Many persons who live in houses filled with costly furniture, and expensively decorated with all that money can buy, do not find them attractive, and yet they are unable to understand the reason why; and it is on this account that we are chiefly interested in recommending the School of Design to the favorable consideration of the citizens of Philadelphia. The sphere of this school is limited, but it is the only school of art in the country that is conducted on proper principles, and its influence, importance, and utility are not measured by the benefits conferred upon a comparatively small number of women who are educated there.

In these remarks we have indicated the general outline of Professor Braidwood's views on the subject of industrial and decorative art, but for some of the opinions advanced he is not to be considered responsible. We call attention to this lecture as one of the course to be delivered at the School of Design this session, because the subject is itself one of great interest and importance, and because we desire the public to understand exactly what the aims, principles, and methods of this too little known institution really are.

## *THE POPULATION OF MEXICO.*

A CENSUS of the republic of Mexico has recently been taken, by order of the Minister of Industry, from which it appears that the present population of the country is 9,089,254, against a population of 7,661,520 in 1851. It is distributed as follows among the different States and Territories:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Federal District | 236,560 | Morelos | 121,409 |
| Aguascalientes | 86,576 | Nuevo-Leon | 171,000 |
| Baja-California | 21,000 | Oaxaca | 601,859 |
| Campeche | 86,463 | Puebla | 697,788 |
| Chiapas | 193,987 | Queretaro | 165,643 |
| Chihuahua | 179 971 | San Luis Potosi | 397,735 |
| Coahuila | 67,691 | Sinaloa | 161,157 |
| Colima | 48,649 | Sonora | 147,133 |
| Durango | 173,942 | Tobasco | 83,703 |
| Guanajuato | 814,000 | Tamaulipas | 107,547 |
| Guerrero | 270,000 | Tlaxcala | 177,944 |
| Hidalgo | 404,207 | Vera Cruz | 380,971 |
| Jalisco | 924,580 | Yucatan | 282,636 |
| Mexico | 599,810 | Zacatecas | 398,977 |
| Michoacan | 618,072 | | |

A correspondent of the New York *Tribune* calls the truthfulness of this exhibit in question from the fact that, while the capital, which is naturally the most crowded centre of population, contained 170,000 inhabitants according to the estimate of 1851, it is credited with less than 140,000 in 1869. One of the daily papers of the capital gives some figures in relation to the state of education in the republic, which are of interest in connection with the above table. In the year 1795, when Mexico contained a population of 5,270,200, there were but twelve schools in the whole country. Now, however, there are said to be 3742 schools, public and private, numbering 276,854 scholars of both sexes. This gives one pupil to every 33 persons in the country, a very insignificant proportion, which shows how utterly demoralized and ignorant is the population of our sister republic. In the Federal district there is a better show, the schools numbering 248, and the scholars 18,195, which gives one pupil to fifteen inhabitants. In 1851, the schools in the City of Mexico were but 129 in number, and the scholars 7151. Since then the increase has been large and encouraging, but there is still abundant opportunity for an extension and improvement of the school system of the republic.

ONLY TWELVE LEFT.—Admirals Farragut, Shubrick, Montgomery, Paulding, Joseph Smith, Breese, Commodores Jameson, Champlin, Aulich, Graham, Ellery, and Captain Brownell are all the officers left on the "Navy Register" who participated as such, in the war of 1812, in any of the battles which added so much to the glory of American arms.


## SPECIAL NOTICES.

*For additional Special Notices see the Inside Pages.*

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## SPECIAL NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

THE STAR COURSE OF LECTURES.
FIFTH LECTURE
ON MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29,
HON. S. S. COX.
Subject—"Progress in Spain." (Prepared expressly for this occasion.)
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Dec 1.
HON. CHARLES SUMNER.
Subject—"The Question of Caste."
FRIDAY EVENING, Dec. 3.
REV. ROBERT COLLYER, D. D.
Subject—"Clear Grit."
Dec. 7—MARK TWAIN.
Dec. 9—DeCORDOVA.
Dec. 16—WENDELL PHILLIPS.

Admission, 50c. Reserved seats, 75c.
Tickets for sale at GOULD'S Piano Warerooms, No. 923 CHESNUT Street, and at the Academy on the evening of the Lectures.
Orchestral Prelude at 7½ o'clock. 11 22 7t

THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—
The last of the Course will be delivered by
WILLIAM L. DENNIS, Esq.,
On TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 23, 1869,
AT THE ASSEMBLY BUILDING,
Subject—"MRS. WIGGINS AND HER PARTY."
Admission, 50 cents. Secured seats, 75 cents.
Seats at Trumpler's. Lecture at 8 o'clock. 11 22 9t

HALL YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION, No. 1210 CHESNUT Street.—The monthly meeting of the Association will be held next MONDAY EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
Essay by Rev. S. H. DAY. Subject:—"Modern Rationalism."
Question for discussion:—"Is there anything in Modern Rationalism that a Christian can adopt?"
Recitations by Professor RUFUS ADAMS.
Vocal and instrumental music.
The public are invited. 11 20 9t

THE FIRM OF LEVERING, DAVIS & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by J. LEVERING, Jr.
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WILLIAM DAVIS.
HENRY LINCK.
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## NEW-YORKISMS.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

NEW YORK, Nov. 22, 1869.

**The Paragon Parliament.**

This Association held its usual meeting on Saturday, Mrs. Croly being in the chair. She commenced by congratulating the ladies present upon the increase of membership, and expatiated on her favorite doctrine that wives ought to be paid by their husbands for domestic service. She thought it would be a good idea if the rates were fixed previous to marriage, so that Imogene might know precisely what she had to expect from Alphonso. Mrs. Croly is an ambitious woman, but this new doctrine of hers is so detestable that one might almost suspect she propounded it as a satire upon the very cause she has identified herself with. She is thoroughly in earnest, however. What do *you* think of the idea? Is it true that the marriage contract is dwindling down into a business relation, in which the woman promises to superintend the household, and bear and nurse children, on condition of so many greenbacks per week or quarter? Are services of love to become matter of pay? Is marital confidence to be measured by cash? Am I to expect to give my wife so many greenbacks for making me some tea and toast and bathing my brow with *eau de Cologne* when I have the headache? Oh! Mrs. Croly, for shame! A strong-minded woman ought to remain true to *some* of the intuitions of her girlhood, even if she does head a Sorosis or a Woman's Parliament. Is the wife that is to become so different from the maid that was? Is love-making, after all, to subside into money-making? Ah me! when the Saturday afternoon's session is over and these revolutionizing ladies go home to meet their husbands at dinner, do they never feel a little regret? I wonder, that there is not a little more warmth of heart there and a little less heart-burning?

**The New Post Office.**

The area wall is nearly completed; three piers of Maine granite are in position, and the stone for the remainder arrives every few days. In the centre the area is rapidly being sunk lower, the digging there going on day and night. Naturally, however, so much of this department of the labor being completed, the original force has been reduced, and stonecutters and masons will hereafter do the greater portion of the work. Every Saturday evening the swarm of laborers that oscillate around the entrance to the pay-room on Broadway is something worth seeing.

**A Morgue Curiosity.**

The most sickening portion of a human body that has yet been sent to the Morgue for identification is a face that was on Saturday discovered in an ash-barrel in front of Dr. Nichols' office, No. 11 University place. It was discovered by a party of boys, who reported the fact to a policeman, and the remains were removed to the Mercer Street Police Station. This phantom face is that of a man apparently about forty-five years of age, and has evidently been preserved for some time in carbolic acid. The head had been sawn off above the eyebrows, back to a point a little above the ears, and then downward. The lower jaw had been removed, and the softer parts, including the chin, upper jaw, and nose, left. The features were in an exceedingly good state of preservation, quite sufficiently so to be recognized, and are at present in the Morgue. Coroner Rollins has made an effort to clear up the mystery, but thus far without success. Some think it is intended as a medical student's joke.

**Mrs. Moulton,**

the unprofessional and fashionable vocalist, has made several announcements that she will sing in public, and there has been a great desire to hear her. The hundreds who would have gladly paid opera prices for this pleasure are doomed to disappointment, however. Her intention was said to be due to some financial difficulties which her friends did not seem to think it was incumbent upon them to remove. Hence the contemplated concert. This determined action is said to have aroused those friends to a sense of their duty, and now it is asseverated that the concert is not to take place at all. Mrs. Moulton will very shortly return to Paris, where she reigns supreme as an amateur in fashionable circles.

**"The World"**

newspaper has, for the last few Sundays, been attacking more or less all the theatres in town, the criticisms emanating from a correspondent who signs himself "Nym Crinkle," and who says a good many true and bitter things. I believe suspicion accredits these criticisms to Mr. Wheeler, the musical and dramatic critic of the *World*, but that gentleman denies the imputation, and professes to be as much in the dark as any one else. He need not be ashamed of them, however. They are as smart and discriminating as any of the *World's* week day amusement articles, and are almost the only papers in the New York journals worthy the name of criticism.

**The Skating Rinks**

are completing their preparations for the winter season, and one or two new ones are in process of construction. ALI BABA.

## MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC.

**The City Amusements.**

AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC the season will be continued during the present week.

This evening Boieldieu's opera of *La Dame Blanche* will be performed; to-morrow, *Stradella;* Wednesday, *La Juive;* Thursday, *Don Giovanni;* and Friday, *Robert le Diable.*

The Germania Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Dietrich, has been engaged, and the chorus will be increased.

AT THE CHESNUT Robertson's comedy of *School*, which made a decided hit at the matinee on Thursday last, will be repeated this evening, with Miss Keene as "Naomi Tighe," and the same cast as on that occasion. This is a very pleasing and attractive play, and exceedingly well adapted to such a theatre and such a company as the Chesnut.

On Saturday next the first matinee of the season will be given. Miss Keene designs to make these entertainments especially attractive to children, and the pieces chosen will be such as will suit the juvenile tastes.

On Saturday next a play entitled *The New Red Riding Hood* will be brought out.

AT THE WALNUT Mr. Forrest will appear this evening as "Jack Cade; on Tuesday as "King Lear;" on Wednesday as "Metamora;" on Thursday as "Richelieu;" and on Friday as "Spartacus."

On Saturday afternoon and evening the drama of *Enoch Arden*, which lately achieved such a success in New York, will be produced.

AT THE ARCH *Lost at Sea* will be performed this evening.

AT DUPREZ & BENEDICT'S OPERA HOUSE Mr. E. Warden will appear this evening in a new burlesque entitled *Lost at C.* There will also be a burlesque of the German opera, and a variety of other attractions.

AT THE ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE the funny interlude of *Shoo Fly*, the burlesque of the *Quarter Sessions*, and *Bogus*, which proved so attractive last week, will be continued. *Hard Times come no More* will be given for the first time.

THE LIVING CURIOSITIES will exhibit at the Assembly Building every afternoon and evening during the present week.

JAMES B. NICHOLSON, Esq., will lecture at Concert Hall on Friday evening next, on the subject of his recent overland trip to San Francisco. Seats can be procured at Trumpler's.

THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION announce a course of lectures to be given at the Academy of Music during the winter. The first lecturer will be John B. Gough, who will discourse upon "Circumstance" on Monday, December 6, and on Monday, December 13, on "Habit."

The third lecture will be delivered by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, on Tuesday, February 1, and the fourth by Horace Greeley, on Tuesday, February 22. Mr. Greeley's subject will be "The Woman Question."

THE PONEYVILLE LECTURES.—Mr. W. L. Dennis will deliver the fourth and last of the series of the Poneyville lectures to-morrow evening at the Assembly Buildings, Tenth and Chesnut streets. The subject, "Mrs. Wiggins and Her Party." This is said to be a capital lecture, the most amusing and instructive of them all.

## CITY ITEMS.

NEW STYLES FALL CLOTHING—MEN'S, YOUTHS', AND BOYS'.—*In store a choice assortment of entirely New Styles of goods in ready-made Garments, superior in style, fit, and workmanship to any other ready-made stock in Philadelphia. Also in the piece, to be made to order in the best and finest manner.*

HALF WAY BETWEEN Fifth and Sixth streets, } BENNETT & CO., TOWER HALL, 518 MARKET STREET, PHILADELPHIA, AND 600 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

EARTH CLOSET COMPANY'S patent dry earth commodes and privy-fixtures, at A. H. Franciscus & Co.'s, No. 913 Market street.

NOTES FOR DECEMBER, ADDRESSED TO THE FEEBLE AND DEBILITATED.—This is a trying season for invalids, indeed for all who are not blessed with robust constitutions and iron frames.

Cold has come upon us suddenly, sealing up the open pores, and *sealing in*, as it were, any seeds of disease that may have been lurking in the system, but which remained undeveloped so long as the waste matter of the body and all acid and unwholesome humors were freely discharged by evaporation from the surface and through the bowels.

A tonic, aperient, and alterative medicine is now needed to invigorate the vital powers depressed by a low temperature; to stimulate and purify the secretions, and to fit the body to endure, without inconvenience, pain or danger, the sudden climatic change which ushers in the winter.

The only preparation which will fully meet this almost universal need, and will thoroughly and safely perform the important work, is the leading tonic and alterative of the age, HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

This popular specific improves the appetite, invigorates the digestive organs, regulates the flow of bile, enriches the blood, calms the nerves, relieves constipation, promotes superficial circulation and evaporation, and being composed solely of wholesome vegetable elements, with a pure stimulant as their diffusive vehicle, may be taken by the weakest without fear. The flavor is agreeable, for although the BITTERS are a potent medicine, they contain no nauseating element.

SOONER OR LATER a neglected Cold will develop a constant Cough, Shortness of Breath, Failing Strength, and Wasting of Flesh—the avant coureurs of Consumption. In some instances the same cause will produce Bronchitis, a disease of the branches of the windpipe. In all affections of the Pulmonary Organs, as well as in Bronchial Affections, JAYNE'S EXPECTORANT is both a palliative and a curative, as the testimony of thousands and its world-wide reputation attest—while in Coughs and Colds it acts speedily, and, when taken according to directions, promptly removes them. Why not give this standard remedy an immediate trial? Sold by all Druggists.

JEWELRY.—Mr. William W. Cassidy, No. 12 S. Second street, has the largest and most attractive assortment of fine Jewelry and Silverware in the city. Purchasers can rely upon obtaining a real, pure article, furnished at a price which cannot be equalled. He also has a large stock of American Western Watches in all varieties and at all prices. A visit to his store is sure to result in pleasure and profit.

UNSURPASSED FOR BEAUTY AND FIT ARE THE NEW STYLE ENGLISH PALETOT OVERCOATS OF CARR'S FINISHED MELTON, MADE BY CHARLES STOKES, No. 824 CHESNUT STREET.

GET THE BEST.—The Parham New Family LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE. (Easy Terms.) Salesroom, No. 704 CHESNUT Street.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Sewing Machines No. 730 Chesnut street.

*WANAMAKER & BROWN'S CLOTHING.*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN'S CLOTHING.*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN'S CLOTHING.*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN'S CLOTHING.*
*WANAMAKER & BROWN'S CLOTHING.*

*The young men of Philadelphia and adjacent towns, and all who like to be WELL DRESSED, should see the following articles:—*

*THE STYLISH PLAID CASSIMERE PANTS.*
*THE STYLISH PLAID CASSIMERE PANTS.*
*THE STYLISH PLAID CASSIMERE PANTS.*
*THE STYLISH PLAID CASSIMERE PANTS.*

*These are ELEGANT and NOT EXPENSIVE Goods, and our house has a large assortment.*

*Note, our Pants are cut in three styles:—*
☞ 1. *"TIGHT."*
☞ 2. *"MEDIUM."*
☞ 3. *"LARGE."*

*People who want to save buying Overcoats should see the*

*HEAVY CHESTERFIELDS.*
*HEAVY CHESTERFIELDS.*
*HEAVY CHESTERFIELDS.*

*Others will prefer*

*OUR STYLISH DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.*
*OUR STYLISH DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.*
*OUR STYLISH DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.*

*PLEASE NOTICE.—We are receiving daily fresh instalments from our workrooms, elegant goods made under our own supervision, and our assortment will be kept up, notwithstanding our immense sales. We take a pride in having the BEST Stock (both of Men's and Boys' Clothing) AS WELL AS THE CHEAPEST.*

*Forty-five cutters and one thousand hands are still actively engaged to replenish our counters. A visit will verify this any day between 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.*

*Our force of salesmen is large, so as to afford every facility to customers, whether looking or buying.*

☞ *The New Goods just receiving are:—*

*FALL OVERCOATS, from $7·75 to $25.*
*ALL KINDS OF HEAVY OVERCOATS.*
*INDISPENSABLE SUITS.*
*STREET JACKETS.*
*FANCY OVERSACKS.*
*STYLISH CHESTERFIELDS.*
*YOUTHS' CHESTERFIELDS.*
*BOYS' DOUBLE-BREASTED SACKS.*
*YOUTHS' AND BOYS' SUITS.*
*CHILDREN'S GARIBALDIS.*
*CHILDREN'S BISMARKS.*
*CHILDREN'S FANCY OVERCOATS.*

WANAMAKER & BROWN, THE LARGEST CLOTHING HOUSE, OAK HALL, THE CORNER OF SIXTH AND MARKET STREETS.

## MARRIED.

REEVES—WILKINSON.—In Woodbury, N. J., October 18, by the Rev. Sidney Dyer, CLEMENT REEVES, of Woodbury, to MARY E. WILKINSON, daughter of the late Robert D. Wilkinson, of Philadelphia.

## DIED.

BITTING.—On the 20th instant, JORDAN D. BITTING, in the 62d year of his age.

The relatives and male friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his son, Jared D. Bitting, No. 1233 Brown street, on Wednesday morning at 9 o'clock, the 24th instant. Interment at Mount Peace.

BRODNIX.—On the 20th instant, Mr. PETER BRODNIX, in the 63d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 117 Unity street, Frankford, on Wednesday afternoon, the 24th instant, at 2 o'clock.

COTTMAN.—On Friday morning, the 19th instant, WILLIAM COTTMAN.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, Jenkintown, Montgomery county, Pa., on Tuesday morning, the 23d inst., at 10 o'clock. To proceed to Hatteville Presbyterian Church. Carriages will be at Jenkintown Station to meet the friends of the family on the arrival of the 8·45 train from Philadelphia.

DURAR.—On the 18th instant, at Greenbank, Burlington, N. J., suddenly, of disease of the heart, SOPHRONIA W. wife of Enoch Durar.

Funeral to leave Burlington, N. J., by cars on Tuesday morning, the 23d instant, at 10 o'clock A. M. The friends will meet at the office of William H. Moore, No. 505 Arch street, at 11 o'clock. To proceed to Woodlands Cemetery.

HOMILLER.—On the 20th instant, Mrs. EMMA W., wife of Moyer Homiller, in the 51st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, Branchtown, Montgomery county, on Wednesday afternoon at 1 o'clock. Funeral services at the Haines Street M. E. Church, Germantown.


**JONES'**

**One-Price Clothing House,**

**No. 604 MARKET Street.**

Our Garments are well made,
Our Cutters are men of talent.
BUT ONE PRICE IS ASKED.
Satisfaction Guaranteed Every Purchaser.

**GEO. W. NIEMANN, Proprietor,**

9 15 wfm3 No. 604 MARKET St., above SIXTH.

SHAWLS.

**JUST OPENED,**

A Large Importation

OF

**INDIA CAMELS' HAIR SHAWLS,**

MUCH UNDER REGULAR PRICES.

**C. L. SHARPLESS,**

**CHESNUT AND EIGHTH,**

11 17 wsm3t5p PHILADELPHIA.

GLOVES, ETC.

**500 DOZEN JUST LANDED.**

**"JOSEPH" and "LA BELLE" KID GLOVES.**

ELEGANT SHADES at $1·00 and $1·25 per pair.
Also, Opera Shades and White.
Every pair warranted. If they rip or tear another pair given in exchange.

**2-Buttoned Kid Gloves at $1·75.**

ALSO,
The Balance of an Importer's Stock of

**Genuine Jouvin Kid Gloves.**

300 DOZEN at $1·45 PER PAIR.

This is by far the greatest bargain ever offered in Philadelphia in KID GLOVES.
Every pair guaranteed genuine Paris kid.
ALSO,
Our whole stock of

**Dress Goods, Shawls, Black Silks**

Closing out at the

GREATEST BARGAINS EVER OFFERED ON EIGHTH STREET,

To make room for our largely increasing

**NOTION BUSINESS.**

10 cent Plaid Poplin, 37½c.
12 cent Plaid Poplins, 50c.
87 cent Plaid Poplins, 65c.
$1·50 Siam yard wide, 1·25.
65 cent All-Wool Poplins, 50c.
75 cent All-Wool Poplins, 62c.
87 cent All-Wool Poplins, 65c.
$1·25 Silk Rolled Poplins, 89c.
$1·50 Silk Rolled Poplins, 1·25.
$1·75 Silk Rolled Poplins, 1·37½.
$2 Silk Rolled Corded Poplins, $1·75.
$20 Lyons Velvet at $17 per yard.
50 cent Roubaix Poplins, 37½ cents.
75 cent Mixed Double Fold, 50 cents.
75 cent All-Wool Delaine, 50 cents.
$2 Black Silks, $1·75.
$2·25 Black Silks, $1·87½.
$2·50 Black Silks, $2.
$2·75 Black Silks, $2·25.

BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.

$8·50 Double Shawls, $6·50.
$8·00 Double Shawls, $7·00.
$10·00 Double Shawls, $7·50.
$6·00 Stripe Shawls, $4·50.
$5·00 Plaid Shawls, $3·75.
$5·00 Arab Shawls, $3·25.
$1·50 Blue-Black Velveteen, $1·25.
$2·00 Blue Black Velveteen, $1·50.
$3·75 Blue-Black Velveteen, $2·50.

NOTION DEPARTMENT.

Ladies' Fleecy-lined Gloves, 38c.
Ladies' French Cloth Gloves, 50c.
Ladies' Two-buttoned Gloves, 50.
Merino Fleeced Gloves, 25c.
Gents' Cloth Gloves, 50c., 75c., to $1.
Gents' Merino Drawers and Shirts, 75c., $1, 1·25.
Ladies' Merino Underwear, $1, 1·25, to 1·50.
Joseph Kid Gloves, $1 per pair.
La Belle Kid Gloves, $1·25.
"Bartley" Kids, $1·25.
Men's Kid Gloves, $1·25, 1·50, and 2·00.

**A. & J. B. BARTHOLOMEW,**
**IMPORTERS OF KID GLOVES,**
11 17 wsmtf No. 23 N. EIGHTH Street.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING RELINquished the Heating of Buildings by Steam or Water, it will be continued by
WILLIAM H. WISTAR,
lately superintending that department of their business, whom they recommend to their friends.
Nov. 19, 1869. MORRIS, TASKER & CO.

**WISTAR & BOULTON,**

No. 227 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.

HEATING BY

**STEAM OR HOT WATER.**

PLANS PIPE CUT TO ORDER.

LAUNDRIES AND CULINARY APPARATUS FITTED UP. 10 22 3m5p

**ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR FLOORS,**

1 INCH THICK.

ROUGH PLATE GLASS FOR SKYLIGHTS, ¼ AND ⅜ INCH THICK.
RIBBED GLASS FOR CONSERVATORIES AND GRAPERIES, ¼ and 3/16.
FRENCH WHITE PLATE GLASS FOR STORES AND DWELLINGS.
FRENCH AND GERMAN LOOKING-GLASS PLATES.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH CRYSTAL SHEET GLASS.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH WINDOW GLASS, SINGLE AND DOUBLE.
AMERICAN WINDOW GLASS, ALL SIZES AND QUALITIES.

For sale by

**B. H. SHOEMAKER,**

**205, 207, 209, and 214 N. FOURTH St.,**

11 19 fmwlm PHILADELPHIA.


## NOTICE TO SHIPPERS.

The Through Freighting Business between Norfolk and Philadelphia, over the Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore, Delaware and Eastern Shore Railroads, and Annamessic line of steamers, heretofore under the management of H. V. Tompkins, Agent of the Annamessic Line, has been placed in charge of JOHN S. WILSON, who will have control of the business on and after the 20th day of November, 1869.

ISAAC HINCKLEY,
President P. W. & B. R. R.
JOHN W. CRISFIELD,
President E. S. R. R.
HARLAN, HOLLINGWORTH & CO.,
For Annamessic Line of Steamers.

For any information as to the Through Freighting Business as above, or rates of freight, apply at the Offices of the undersigned, either in Norfolk or Philadelphia.

ANNAMESSIC LINE WHARF, Norfolk.
Corner WASHINGTON Avenue and SWANSON St., and No. 44 S. FIFTH Street, above Chesnut, Philadelphia.

JOHN S. WILSON,
11 19 6t General Through Freight Agent.


**STEVENSON, BRO., & CO.,**

OILS,

11 19 3m No. 132 S. SECOND Street.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN DRESS GOODS.

**Cheapest Dress Goods Ever Offered at the Prices.**

We have purchased of a large importing house, about going out of business,

$10,000 OF DRESS STUFFS,

at nearly one-half of the original cost.

ENGLISH POPLINS, AT 29c., COST 34.
ENGLISH POPLINS, AT 25c., COST 45.
MOTTLED POPLINS, AT 31c., COST 50.

Satin Striped Poplins, at 31c., cost 50c.
Satin Striped Poplins, at 37c., cost 60c.
Double-width Satin Poplins, at 62½c., cost $1.

ALL WOOL EMPRESS POPLINS, AT 65c., WORTH 87½c.
ALL WOOL EMPRESS POPLINS, AT 75c., WORTH $1·25.
ALL WOOL CORDED POPLINS, AT $1, WORTH $1·25.
100 ALL WOOL FRENCH POPLIN ROBES, 14-YARD PATTERNS, AT $6, HAVE SOLD FOR $14.
3500 YARDS DOUBLE CORD SILK-FACE POPLINS, AT $1·50, NEVER SOLD LESS THAN $2.

10,000 YARDS OF FANCY SILKS
(Stock of an importer retiring from business),
AT HALF THE COST OF IMPORTATION.

$1·50 FIGURED SILKS AT $1.
STRIPED SILKS AT $1·00, WORTH $2·25.
25-INCH FANCY SILKS AT $1·75, COST $3.
CORDED CHAMELEON SILKS, $1·25, COST $2·25.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLACK SILKS.

50 pieces Drap de France, $1·65 to $7·50.
LYONS CLOAKING VELVETS AT LOW PRICES.
Silk Plushes, all colors, at $2·50, $5, $7, $10.
White, Brown, and Black Astrachans.
Blue, White, and Scarlet Cloths.

RICH SILK-FACE VELVETEENS.

Great bargains in Shawls, purchased at the recent auction sales, much less than cost of importation.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE LONG SHAWLS, OPEN AND FILLED CENTRES, $13 TO $100.
PAISLEY AND BROCHE SQUARE SHAWLS, OPEN AND FILLED CENTRES, $12 TO $80.
ALL WOOL DOUBLE BLANKET SHAWLS, $4·50 TO $11.
MISSES' SQUARE AND DOUBLE BLANKET SHAWLS, $1 TO $5·50.

**H. STEEL & SON,**

Nos. 713 and 715 N. TENTH Street.

1t PHILADELPHIA.

CLOAKINGS! CLOAKS! SHAWLS!

BEAVERS.
ASTRACHANS.
CARACULLAS.
VELVETEENS.
CHINCHILLAS.
WATERPROOFS.
MOSCOW BEAVERS.
LYONS SILK VELVETS.
SCARLET, WHITE, AND BLUE CLOTHS.

Cloaking buyers have the great advantage of seeing in our Cloak Room all the new styles. Our fine Cloaking Stock is superb.

CLOAK ROOM.

BEAVER CLOAKS.
ASTRACHAN CLOAKS.
CHINCHILLA CLOAKS.
CARACULLA CLOAKS.
WATERPROOF CLOAKS.
SILK VELVET CLOAKS.

Cheap, medium and fine garments.
Prices range from $10 to $50.
1000 Shawls, full sizes, $3 to $70.

**COOPER & CONARD,**

S. E. CORNER NINTH AND MARKET,

1 7 fsm PHILADELPHIA.

49 NORTH EIGHTH STREET. 49

**Closing Out.**

2000 Yards 24 inches
**COLORED POULT DE SOIE SILK,**
$2·75, $3, worth $4·50.
**35 PIECES BLACK SILK,**
$1·37, $1·62, $1·75, $2, $2·25, worth $5.
**20 PIECES PLUSH, ALL SHADES,**
$1·50.
40 PIECES
**BLACK AND COLORED VELVETEEN**
75 cents, $1, up to $2·50.
GREAT BARGAINS IN
**BROCHE AND PAISLEY SHAWLS.**
**LYONS SILK VELVET,**
24 inches wide, $15 and $16, worth $20.
Call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

**WILER & POLLOCK,**

No. 49 NORTH EIGHTH STREET,

11 22 m2t BELOW ARCH.

**PIM BROTHERS & CO.**

FIRST QUALITY

**IRISH POPLINS,**

IN ALL COLORS.

Also, every variety of

**Plain and Plaid Poplins,**
**Empress Cloths,**
**Reps, Velours, Etc.**

NEW GOODS OPENED DAILY.

**J. W. THOMAS,**

**Nos. 405 and 407 North SECOND St.,**

9 11 5p PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL.

**REMOVAL.**

**J. H. MICHENER & CO.,**

**CURERS OF THE**

CELEBRATED

**"Excelsior" Sugar-Cured Hams,**

**Tongues and Beef,**

**Have Removed to their NEW STORE,**

**Nos. 122 and 124 ARCH STREET,**

11 16 1mrp PHILADELPHIA.

UMBRELLAS—CHEAPEST IN THE CITY. DIXON'S, No. 21 S. EIGHTH Street. 10 18m3t

**CLARK & BIDDLE,**

**No. 1124 CHESNUT STREET,**

**HAVE NOW OPEN**

**A FINE COLLECTION OF**

**FANCY GOODS AND GEMS OF ART.**

**BRIDAL SILVERWARE,**

10 11 m1t **GORHAM PLATE.**

INSURANCE.

**INCORPORATED 1835.**

**OFFICE OF THE**

**DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY.**

PHILADELPHIA, NOVEMBER 10, 1869.

The following statement of the affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of the charter

Premiums received from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| On Marine and Inland Risks | $943,795·34 | |
| On Fire Risks | 164,905·95 | |
| | | $1,108,701·29 |
| Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1868 | | 469,634·02 |
| | | $1,578,335·31 |
| Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1868, to October 31, 1869: | | |
| On Marine and Inland Risks | $914,216·20 | |
| On Fire Risks | 149,629·70 | |
| | | $1,063,845·99 |
| Interest during the same period— | | |
| Salvages, etc. | | 115,027·65 |
| | | $1,178,873·64 |
| Losses, Expenses, etc., during the year as above:— | | |
| Marine and Inland Navigation Losses | $418,100·39 | |
| Fire Losses | 94,244·81 | |
| Return Premiums | 49,626·10 | |
| Re-Insurances | 41,277·84 | |
| Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, etc. | 64,687·15 | |
| Taxes—United States, State, and Municipal Taxes | 52,399·64 | |
| Expenses | 23,927·08 | |
| | | $744,254·01 |
| | | $434,619·63 |

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY November 1, 1869.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| $200,000 | United States Five Per Cent. Loan; 1881 Coupons | $216,000·00 |
| 100,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan (lawful money) | 107,750·00 |
| 90,000 | United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1881 | 99,000·00 |
| 200,000 | State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan | 213,960·00 |
| 200,000 | City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan (exempt from tax) | 200,925·00 |
| 100,000 | State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan | 107,000·00 |
| 20,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 19,450·00 |
| 25,000 | Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds | 23,625·00 |
| 25,000 | Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee) | 20,000·00 |
| 30,000 | State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan | 15,000·00 |
| 7,000 | State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan | 4,270·00 |
| 12,500 | Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 250 shares stock | 14,000·00 |
| 5,000 | North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 100 shares stock | 3,900·00 |
| 10,000 | Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, 80 shares stock | 7,500·00 |
| 246,900 | Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties | 246,900·00 |
| $1,231,500 Par. | Market value, $1,255,270·00 Cost, $1,215,622·37. | |
| | Real Estate | 36,000·00 |
| | Bills Receivable for Insurances made | 323,700·75 |
| | Balances due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due to the Company | 65,097·95 |
| | Stock, Scrip, etc., of sundry Corporations, $4,285. Estimated value | 2,740·20 |
| | Cash in Bank $168,318·88 | |
| | Cash in Drawer 972·26 | |
| | | 169,291·14 |
| | | $1,832,100·04 |

PHILADELPHIA, November 10, 1869.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1869, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st of December proximo, free of National and State taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the Scrip Certificates of Profits of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1865, be redeemed in Cash, at the office of the Company, on and after 1st of December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and cancelled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the act of incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

| | |
|---|---|
| Thomas C. Hand, | Samuel E. Stokes, |
| John C. Davis, | William G. Boulton, |
| Edmund A. Souder, | Edward Darlington, |
| Theophilus Paulding, | H. Jones Brooke, |
| James Traquair, | Edward Lafoncade, |
| Henry Sloan, | Jacob Riegel, |
| Henry C. Dallett, Jr., | Jacob P. Jones, |
| James C. Hand, | James B. M'Farland, |
| William C. Ludwig, | Joshua P. Eyre, |
| Joseph H. Seal, | Spencer M'Ilvain, |
| Hugh Craig, | J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, |
| John D. Taylor, | A. B. Berger, " |
| George W. Bernadou, | D. T. Morgan, " |
| William C. Houston, | |

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary. 11 13 1m

SAMUEL SMITH & CO., No. 4 S. SEVENTH Street, STEAM AND GAS FITTERS AND PLUMBERS. Tube, Fittings and Brass Work constantly on hand.
All work promptly attended to.
Galvanized Tube for Cemetery Lots furnished. (11 17 3m

DEAFNESS.—EVERY INSTRUMENT THAT science and skill have invented to assist the hearing in every degree of deafness; also, Respirators; also, Orandall's Patent Crutches, superior to any others in use, at P. MADEIRA'S, No. 115 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut.

**CHESAPEAKE TERRAPIN.**

DELAWARE TERRAPIN.
ALL KINDS WILD GAME.
JOHN MARTIN,
11 9 1mrp No. 1115 MARKET Street.

INSURANCE.

**SPECIAL NOTICE.**

**THE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NORTH AMERICA,**

**OF PHILADELPHIA.**

**(MARINE),**

**INCORPORATED 1794.**

**Capital.....$500,000**
**Assets July 1, 1869, $2,593,922·10**

This Company is now prepared to issue Certificates of Insurance, payable in London, at the Counting House of Messrs. BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO.

**CHARLES PLATT,**

11 1 mwf t12 3trp VICE-PRESIDENT.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

**MORE NEW BOOKS**

BY THE

American Sunday-School Union.

**OUT OF THE ORPHAN'S ASYLUM;** or, Sketches in a Country Parish. 16mo, cloth, 350 pp. $1·25.

**THIRD BOOK OF 100 PICTURES.** 18mo, muslin. 35 cents.

**BREAD FROM GOD.** 4to, muslin, with large gilt, coloured plates illustrating the Making of Bread. $1·50.

The attention of Pastors, Superintendents and Teachers is invited to the large and beautiful assortment of Prints, Cards, Helps for Teachers, &c., just received from London.

For sale by the
**AMERICAN SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION,**
1122 Chesnut Street, Philadelphia.
11 15 mw6t

JUST PUBLISHED.

**Little Rosie Series,**

BY MARGARET HOSMER,

Author of "Cherry the Missionary," "The Voyage of the White Falcon," "Grandma Merritt's Stories," etc. etc.

3 vols. 18mo. Beautifully illustrated by Fabat.

Price, per volume, 75 cents, or the set in a neat box, $2·25 per set, $2·25.

LITTLE ROSIE'S FIRST PLAY DAYS.
" " IN THE COUNTRY
" " CHRISTMAS TIMES.

These charming books, by an author so well known as Mrs. Hosmer, will create a sensation among the juvenile fraternity. These are fully equal in interest and spirit to the "Little Prudy" and "Dotty Dimple Series." We predict that "Little Rosie" will soon become as general a favorite as they are.

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## VOTING FOR A KING.

**Caucus of Members of the Cortes—Debate on the Candidature of the Duke of Genoa—The Vote, Etc., Etc.**

The candidature of the Duke of Genoa came up before a caucus of the majority of the Cortes on October 30, when General Prim, in a few words, went on to say who the Duke of Genoa was, assuring the meeting that he was an educated, sympatetic youth, and that he had begun to have whiskers and to ride horseback. Senor Possada Herrara, after expressing his opinion that the physical gifts of the Duke of Genoa were no ground for making him worthy of the throne of Spain, asked the Government their reasons for believing him worthy of this honor, a question in which he was seconded by Senor Romero Robhedo, who demanded of the Government an account of the efforts they had made with other reigning houses to see if there did not exist others than the Duke of Genoa eligible to be kings? Also what negotiations the Government had had with the House of Savoy respecting him?

General Prim replied that Victor Emanuel would not accept the crown for his nephew if it was not offered him by a great majority.

The speech of Senor Rios Rosas, and some of his replies, we are assured by both friends and foes, were perfect models of oratory. Referring to the assertion of Senor Martos, that there were contradictions in the opinions of the Union Liberals themselves, he said, "I call these suppositions malignant, and they will cause danger." At another moment he said the candidature of the Duke of Genoa signified nothing, said nothing, represented nothing, and that this opinion was sustained in all parts by the aristocracy, by the capitalists, by the great populations, and even by the villages and cottages. "It is untrue," cried out a deputy in a loud voice. "Who contradicts me is himself wanting to the truth," replied Rios Rosas in a voice of thunder. He declared there were no reactionary tendencies in the Union Liberals. They all thought as one, and were all disposed to respect the constitution they had formed. He added that in present circumstances they required a ministry of iron and a king of steel! His attacks on minors were admirable. He said they had never yet in any country had any great dynasty springing out of them. Replying to Senor Martos and Senor Moret, he said, "You must not try to found a republic here by dissimulation. Recollect we are monarchists, and that jointly we have made a monarchical constitution."

The meeting broke up after 3 o'clock, without coming to any decision.

On the following evening, the President of the Council of Ministers (General Prim) explained the object of the meeting, which was first to discuss the candidate for the throne, if the Unionists wished it, and then to proceed to two votations—the first to elicit individual opinions, and the second votation to leave the camp open to those who believed it convenient to adhere to the vote of the majority, after having saved their personal compromise. He thought it idle to discuss the candidates now, for they had already been discussed by each of the factions separately. He said the meeting was by an accord of the committee of fifteen, which committee, together with the Committee of the Constitution, had recommended the Government to present their candidate. Senor Rivero addressed some feeling remarks to the majority, exciting their patriotism, and urging the necessity of maintaining the conciliation between the revolution elements.

Senor Romero Robhedo asked what signification the candidature of the Duke of Genoa had? What advantages did it offer to Spain? Before arriving at this candidature what approaches had the Government made to other princes?

General Prim replied that he wished to treat the question in any way to suit the convenience of those deputies who wish to discuss it. With respect to the efforts made by the Government he recorded the unsuccessful result of the Portuguese candidature. The Duke of Aosta had also declined from motives of patriotism, and because the succession in Italy was not quite secured. The Spanish Government insisted, and his father desired him to accept, but, in spite of all, he maintained his negative. Fixing, then their eyes on France, the Government could only find there the Prince Napoleon, and in England none but Protestant princes. In Germany, too, they found the majority of the princes were Protestants. The Catholic ones there did not unite other necessary conditions. In view of all these difficulties they had fixed their attention on a branch of the House of Savoy worthy to wear the crown of Spain. Without denying the inconveniences of a king minor, General Prim asserted that they lost much of their importance in a country ruled by a constitution like that voted by the Assembly. Whatever prince came to Spain would necessarily have to submit himself for some time to a tutelage *de facto*. He concluded by remarking that the Spaniards were not so cowardly as to need a master, and that what they wanted was a liberal king, like the Duke of Genoa promised to be.

The adjourned meeting (October 31) was fatal to the Duke of Genoa.

Senor Moreno Nilto opened the debate with a long speech, more academical than poetical, full of historical citations and critical and philosophical observations. According to this point of view Senor Nilto reviewed the present situation, studied the House of Savoy and its representation in history, from all which he deduced that the Duke of Genoa could in no way satisfy the exigencies of the situation. Senor D. G. Rodriguez sustained the candidature of the Duke, drawing his arguments from the speeches of his adversaries, and proclaiming the advantages of his being under age, inasmuch as whatever foreigner came to be king would in reality be a minor for some time, seeing that he would not know our necessities, our public men, or anything belonging to Spain. He was exceedingly happy in his mode of insisting on our constitution being interpreted very democratically.

Senor Lopez Dominguez next spoke; more to sustain the dangers of a rupture of the conciliation than to uphold the disadvantages of the candidate, who, he said, was not to his taste.

This opened the road to Senor Ulloa, who asked the Government if they could find any means of retiring their candidate without wounding the dignity of anybody, and if they believed it possible within a given term to present another more acceptable? He wished to seek an expedient which would prevent the 31st of October seeing the separation of those who jointly had made the 29th of September.

General Prim replied:—"The Government have no other candidate, and if you reject this one the Government cannot assure you whether they will have another or not, sooner or later." He further declared the Government would not retire the candidature, which they believed necessary to vote, and they expected of the patriotism of all that the conciliation would not be broken.

At 2 o'clock this morning they proceeded to the vote. The question was, "Do you accept the candidature of the Duke of Genoa?" 117 said "Yes," 73 said "No." The voting was then repeated in the same form, with the object that, each one having saved his conscience and his compromises, they might see whether there were not some who would sacrifice these to the interests of policy. The result was 126 ayes, and 52 noes.

*From the Deforma.*

Silently and sorrowfully the deputies then commenced to retire, it being a quarter to 3 this morning.

At the hour at which we write there is no time to make observations, but we may remark that to the 126 votes the Duke of Genoa should have indispensably 65 or 70 more to place the crown on his head. This is impossible. Victor Emanuel has said that he would only cede his nephew if he was voted for by two-thirds of the deputies who compose the Cortes. They are 341, and two-thirds are 227. Among the 126 who voted were all the "Esparteristos," and 10 or 15 who are subject to re-election through having accepted commissions with salary, and all the "world of office," that is to say, the 80 deputies who are Government employes. There being 341 deputies admitted, it remains that there are 215 who either have not voted him, or cannot vote him, or who do not believe the matter so urgent as to cause them to attend at this display of forces.

## PEABODY'S FAMILY.

**Antecedents and Connections.**

The name Peabody is supposed to have been derived from Boadie, a kinsman of Boadicea, who after one of the disastrous conflicts of the Britons with the Romans in the first century, retired to the mountains of Wales, and became the progenitor of a large family. Boadie, among the ancient Britons, signified man, and Pea signifies mountain: hence Boadie and his tribe came to be known as Pea-boadies, or mountain men. The name afterward took various forms, and the father of Francis Peabody was John Paybody, the ancestor of both the Pabodie and the Peabody families of Rhode Island. John Paybody came to this country in the same year with his son Francis Peabody, but not in the same vessel, and settled in a different colony. His descendants of the second generation dropped the first y from the name, and their children were so unwise as to change the last to ie. In the fourth generation the name appears in the three forms—Pabodie, Peabpdie, and Peabody.

Francis Peabody, the son of John Paybody, and the ancestor of the great philanthropist whom the world mourns, was born in St. Alban's, Hertfordshire, England, in 1614, and came to Massachusetts in 1635, in the ship Planter, being named in a certificate required of emigrants at that time as "husbandman." He first settled at Ipswich, but in the summer of 1638 removed to Hampton, with thirteen others, the party being the original settlers of that town. He was made freeman in 1642 and in 1649 was chosen as one of three men to "ende small causes." In 1650, "being minded," as he said, "to live nearer Boston," he moved to Topsfield, where he became a large landholder. His wife was the daughter of Reginald Forster, whose family is honorably mentioned in "The Lay of the Last Minstrel" and in "Marmion." He had fourteen children, and died in 1695. His oldest son John was born in 1642, and had ten children, of whom the fifth was Ensign David Peabody, born July 12, 1678. David had eleven children, of whom the tenth was David, Jr., born October 4, 1724, and married to Mary Gaines of Ipswich. Their children were ten in number, the sixth being Thomas, the father of the philanthropist, who was born in Andover, September 7, 1762. Thomas Peabody married Judith Dodge, of Haverhill, in 1788, and had the following children:—David, born April 22, 1790; Achsah Spofford, born Nov. 14, 1791; George, born Feb. 18, 1795; Judith Dodge, born April 5, 1799; Jeremiah Dodge, born Jan. 23, 1805; Mary Gaines, born Sept. 7, 1807; and Sophronia Phelps, born Nov. 4, 1809. Judith Dodge Peabody married J. Russell, Esq., of Georgetown, Mass., and George Peabody Russell, with whom the illustrious friend of humanity spent most of his time during his last visit to this country, was their son. Jeremiah Dodge Peabody lives in Zanesville, Ohio, and has two sons in New York, viz.:—Arthur J. Peabody, of the firm of Charles Scribner & Co., and George H. Peabody, of Jenkins, Vaile & Peabody.

## A CHILD'S LETTER.

**"Mark Twain" Puzzled by One.**

The most useful and interesting letters we get here from home are from children seven or eight years old. This is a petrified truth. Happily, they have got nothing else to talk about but home, and neighbors, and family—things their betters think unworthy of transmission thousands of miles. They write simply and naturally, and without strain for effect. They tell all they know, and then stop. They seldom dream in abstractions or homilies. Consequently their epistles are brief, but, treating as they do of familiar scenes and persons, always entertaining. Now, therefore, if you would learn the art of letter-writing, let a child teach you. I have preserved a letter from a little girl eight years of ago—preserved it as a curiosity, because it was the only letter I ever got from the States that had any information in it. It ran thus:—

St. Louis, 1865.—Uncle Mark, if you was here I could tell you about Moses in the bulrushes again. I know it better now. Mr. Sowberry has got his leg broken off a horse. He was riding it on Sunday. Margaret, that's the maid, Margaret has taken all the spittoons and slop buckets and old jugs out of your room, because she says she don't think you are coming back any more, you have been gone too long. Sissy McElroy's mother has got another little baby. She has them all the time. It has got little blue eyes like Mr. Swimley that boards there and looks just like him. I have got a new doll; but Johnny Anderson pulled one of the legs out. Miss Dusenberry was here yesterday; I gave her your picture, but she don't want it. My cat has got more kittens—oh! you can't think—twice as many as Lotta Belden's. And there's one such a sweet little buff one with a short tail, and I named it for you.

All of them's got names now—General Grant, and Halleck, and Moses, and Margaret, and Deuteronomy, and Captain Semmes, and Exodus, and Leviticus, and Horace Greeley—all named but one, and I am saving it because the one I named for you's been sick all the time since, and I recon it'll die. [I appears to be mighty rough on the short-tailed kitten for naming it for me. I wonder how the reserved victim will stand it!] Uncle Mark, I do believe Hattie Caldwell likes you, and I know she thinks you are pretty, because I heard her say nothing could hurt your good looks—nothing at all—she said, even if you were to have the smallpox ever so bad, you would be just as good-looking as you were before. And ma says she's ever so smart, [Very.] So no more this time, because General Grant and Moses are fighting. ANNIE.

The child treads on my toes in every other sentence with perfect looseness, but in the simplicity of her time of life she doesn't know it.

I consider that a model letter—an eminently readable and entertaining letter, and, as said before, it contains more matter of interest and real information than any letter received from the East. I had rather hear about cats at home and their truly remarkable names than listen to a lot of stuff about people I am not acquainted with, or read "The Evil Effects of the Intoxicating Bowl," illustrated on the back with the picture of a ragged scallawag pelting away right and left in the midst of his family circle with a junk bottle.

## A Great Financial Scandal.

London is soon to be treated with the details of a great financial scandal, involving a loss to the unfortunate shareholders of the Imperial Land Company of Marseilles of no less than £764,719, or nearly four million dollars. As yet only the outline of the case is given. It seems that in 1866 the Credit Foncier and Mobilier of England, Agra and Masterman's Bank, and the national bank became the promoters of a land company with the above name, with a capital of £1,600,000. The directors were four members of Parliament, none of them well known on this side of the Atlantic, M. Emile de Girardin, and about a dozen other gentlemen of London and Paris. In the prospectus it was stated that the company had been in process of organization for nearly a year, and that on the purchase of the land which was to be the basis of the company's operations an immediate payment of £656,523 must be made, the rest of the purchase money to be paid in instalments. The stockholders were to have 10 per cent. divided for the first two years, and were led to expect that afterwards, besides that rate of interest, they might expect still further gains in stock and premiums. The scheme was very attractive, and notwithstanding that several dangerous features were pointed out by the daily press of London, the shares were quickly taken. Nevertheless, after a short career the company failed, and the Court of Chancery appointed three well-known gentlemen as liquidators. The affairs of the company were lately brought into notice by a circular addressed by the chairman of the Credit Foncier of England to the shareholders of that company, the assignee of the Credit Foncier and Mobiler of England. He says that under the present liquidation of the Imperial Marseilles Land Company, the shareholders of Credit Foncier are threatened with the danger of having to pay up their liabilities to be expended in wanton and fruitless litigation. He therefore calls a meeting of the Credit Foncier for the purpose of memorializing the Vice-Chancellor to change the liquidators. This circular was published in the money articles of the London papers, and served to bring out a reply from the liquidators, showing why the Credit Foncier is so anxious to have the liquidation otherwise administered. They say that they have discovered that while the promoters of the company professed to have paid for the land in Marseilles the sum of £1,169,323, they in reality paid only the sum of £344,604, and that the balance, £764,719, or more than two-thirds, "found its way into the pockets of certain persons from whom we, the liquidators, shall seek to recover it." They add that the companies represented by the writer of the circular referred to received more than half the amount, and that steps have been taken to bring the matter to the attention of the court, so that the shareholders may receive some of the money they have paid. It appears to be by no means certain that the offense of which the promoting companies were guilty is one that can be reached by the law, but the trial of the case will bring out some points of great interest.


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SHEETING LINEN, NAPKINS,
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TABLE LINEN, BIRD EYES,
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Also, a full line of
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Fancy Dry Goods Business of
GEORGE FRYER,
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Will be sold on liberal terms to a responsible purchaser. Property for sale or to rent; 25 by 235 feet. This is a rare chance for any one desiring to secure one of the most desirable business stands in this city. Stock all first-class, and will be sold at its real valuation. Apply as above. 10 2 2m

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THIS STOCK IS THE MOST EXTENSIVE AND VARIED EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS CITY,
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ONE PRICE AND NO DEVIATION.
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"AT THORNLEY'S."
ATTRACTIVE DISPLAY.
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
AN IMMENSE STOCK OF GOODS.

We beg leave to make a "common sense" statement to "sensible people," namely:—That from a long experience in business, a close application to business, running under light expenses and buying all goods for cash, we can sell very much cheaper than parties whose expenses are four or five hundred per cent more than ours, and who don't sell any more goods. And furthermore, our store is large and well lighted, and

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Of easy access from every part of the city by the cars, and exchange tickets or passes, and we deliver all goods punctually, and free of charge.
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OLD STORE.
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BEST BLANKETS, fresh from the mills.
MARSEILLES BED QUILTS.
HONEYCOMB QUILTS, all sizes.
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They are also receiving shipments of
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Rough Plate and Ribbed Glass, Enamelled Stained, Engraved, and Ground Glass, which they offer at [9 25 3m
LOWEST MARKET RATES.


## LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of WILLIAM JOHNSON, deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of JACOB C. WHITE, surviving executor, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested, for the purpose of his appointment, on TUESDAY, November 30, 1869, at eleven (11) o'clock A. M., at No. 406 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia. 11 19fmw5t*


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CAPITAL.....$400,000'00
ACCRUED SURPLUS.....1,083,528'70
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UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $23,788'12. INCOME FOR 1869, $360,000.

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Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.
The Company also issues Policies on Rents of Buildings of all kinds, Ground Rents, and Mortgages.

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All forms of Policies issued on most favorable terms.
Special advantages offered to Clergymen.
A few good agents wanted in city or country. Apply to
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The advantages offered by this Company are unexcelled. 1 27

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.
PERPETUAL AND TERM POLICIES ISSUED.
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UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 11, 1869.
On the petition of CHRISTIAN SHUNK, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, praying for the extension of a patent granted to him on the 12th day of February, 1856, reissued on the 31st day of May, 1864, again reissued on the 26th day of November, 1865, and again reissued on the 14th day of July, 1868, for an improvement in REFINING IRON, it is ordered that the testimony in the case be closed on the 11th day of January next, that the time for filing arguments and the Examiner's report be limited to the 21st day of January next, and that said petition be heard on the 26th day of January next.
Any person may oppose this extension.
SAMUEL S. FISHER,
11 15 m 3w Commissioner of Patents.


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## The Broken Home.

*"TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION."*

In San Francisco, on the north side of Folsom street, overlooking Mission Bay, stands a palatial residence.

The interior of this house is even more beautiful than its exterior, every apartment being in its way a gem of magnificence and refinement.

The library especially realizes the most perfect ideal of an elegant and cultured home.

And yet, at the moment we look in upon him—one August afternoon, as he occupied his library—the proprietor of all this wealth appeared of all men the most miserable.

He was Mr. Morton Preble, for many years a leading banker of San Francisco.

It was in vain that the broad bay-window at the south end of the room had been opened, giving ingress to the sunshine and the fragrance of rare flowers—in vain that the walls were lined with richly carved book-cases and paintings—in vain that soft couches and luxurious chairs had been gathered around him.

He was wretched.

He lay on a sofa, in the depths of the great bay-window, the wreck of a once powerful man. His figure was thin and gaunt; his face white as marble; his eyes having an expression of woful apprehension, of harrowing anxiety, of dreadful expectancy.

It was evident at a glance that no merely physical ailment had made him what he was.

By what withering secret, by what destroying affliction, had he been thus agonized?—thus haunted, thus hunted?—he so noble and good! he so wealthy and distinguished!

As he moved restlessly upon his luxurious cushions the pretty clock on the mantelpiece struck five, every stroke seeming to fall like a hammer upon the heart of the nervous invalid. He aroused himself, struggling feebly to a sitting posture.

"Oh, will this fatal day never, never pass?" he murmured: "nor bring us relief?"

Noticing with a nervous start that he was alone, he touched a bell upon the table before him, and called:—

"Helen, Helen! where are you?"

Before the echoes of his voice had died out a step was heard, and his wife entered his presence.

"I left you only for a moment, Morton," she said, advancing to the banker's side. "...ou were dozing, I think. I wished to send for the doctor!"

She was a beautiful woman, of some six and thirty years, graceful, with broad white brows, and loving eyes, in which the brightness and sweetness of a sunshiny nature were still perceptible, under a grief and anxiety no less poignant than that evinced by her husband.

"The doctor!" he echoed, half-reproachfully.

"Yes, dear!" she said, in a calm and cheerful voice, as she drew a chair to the side of the sofa, and sat down, stroking the corrugated forehead of the invalid with a magnetic touch. "He will be here immediately. Your last nervous crisis alarmed me. You may become seriously ill!"

Mr. Preble bestowed an affectionate look upon his wife, but said despondingly:—

"The doctor! He cannot minister to a mind diseased!' Oh, if these long hours would only pass! If I only knew what the day has yet in store for us!

"Look up, Morton!" enjoined Mrs. Preble, with a reverently trustful glance upward through the open window at the blue sky, and as if looking beyond the azure clouds therein. "Let us appeal from the injustice and wickedness of earth to the goodness and mercy of Heaven!"

The banker gave a low, sobbing sigh.

"I *cannot* look up, Helen," he answered, with a passionate tremor in his voice—"only down, down at the grave that is opening before me!"

Mrs. Preble continued to stroke his forehead softly, while she lifted her pale face to the sunlight streaming into the apartment.

"Look up, Morton—always look up!" she again enjoined upon the invalid. "During all these fourteen years of agony, I have not once doubted either the goodness or the justice of Heaven. 'Blessed are they that mourn; for they shall be comforted.' I believe that we shall yet rejoice more keenly than we have mourned, and that we shall come to a glorious day of joy beyond all this long night of sorrow!"

The face of the invalid lighted up with an answering glow, and he murmured:—

"Glorious faith! My wife, you are indeed a blessed comforter! Perhaps, after all, you are right!"

A knock resounded on a side-door at this moment, and the next moment Dr. Hutton, the family physician, for whom Mrs. Preble had sent, entered the room.

He was an old man, portly in figure, with white hair and beard, but with a fresh and ruddy complexion, a pair of shrewd blue eyes, and an exuberant boyishness of manner that sat well upon him. He had a kind heart and clear head. He approached the sofa, after greeting the husband and wife, and lifted the thin wrist of the invalid, feeling his pulse.

"...ite a high fever," he said, after a brief pause. "Worrying again, eh, Mr. Preble? You must not bring yourself out. Medicine will do you no good so long as your mind is in its present con... I must give you an opiate—"

"...doctor," interposed the banker. "I ...t not—sleep to-day! I need to be ... now, for I cannot tell at any mo... the next may bring forth. I am ... the culmination of all my years of ... the crowning agony of the whole. ...n now— Ah, what was that?"

...d up wildly, and then, as the sound ...sturbed him was not repeated, he ...again on his cushions, pallid and ...

...or looked at Mrs. Preble with an ...uestioning glance.

...e anniversary," she replied to his unspoken inquiry—"the anniversary of our loss."

"...," said the doctor. "I remember."

"...s another of those terrible days," ...banker, in a hollow whisper. "Sit ...tor, and I will tell you the whole ...an think of nothing else to-day, and ...wild with apprehension and anxiety.

...wn."

...r. Hutton drew up a chair and seated himself, his face expressing the double solicitude of friend and physician.

"You knew us fourteen years ago, doctor," said Mr. Preble. "We lived then where we do now, in a cottage on the site of this great mansion. There were but the three of us—Helen and myself and our three year old Jessie. And it was fourteen years ago to-day that our little Jessie was stolen from us."

"I remember it," said the doctor softly. "Yet I hope she not have been lost, Mr. Preble? She ...t out to play in the garden, if I remember ...y, and was never seen by you again. She ...have strayed away—"

"...we thought for a whole year, doctor," interrupted the banker. "We never dreamed that ...d been stolen. We searched everywhere ...and offered immense rewards for her re... employed detectives, but all to no ... When our little Jessie ran down the ...o that flower garden," and he pointed ...ront of the house, "as if the earth had ...and swallowed her up, we never saw her ...

"...must have found the gate open, and ...d out," suggested Dr. Hutton. "She ...ave strolled down to the waters and ...wned."

...nker fixed his burning eyes upon the ...'s face, and whispered:—

"...we never saw the poor child again. I ... we had not heard of her. She was ... 9th of August, 1854. For a year we ... dead. But on the anniversary of ... received a written message con...

"...!" cried Dr. Hutton, starting.

"...scrawl—a single line in a hand ...guised," said the banker. "Here ...

"...a dingy scrap of paper from a ...able, and held it up to the view ..., who read as following:—

"...855. *Jessie, ha, ha! Jessie!*"

"...oked with a puzzled air, from ...r, which he turned over and ...tenance of the banker.

"...thing of this," he declared "It is merely a date with the name of your lost daughter. It tells me nothing."

"Nor did it us, at first," said Mr. Preble. "Then that name and that date, with the demon laugh connecting them, set us to thinking. A whole year we agonized over the dreadful problem, and then we received another message, which you shall see."

He thrust a second slip of paper, identical in shape and appearance with the first, before the gaze of Dr. Hutton, who read it aloud:—

"AUGUST 9, 1856. *Your Jessie still lives.*"

The physician started as if electrified.

"Ah! this is something definite—something decisive," he muttered. "It convinced you that your daughter was still living."

"Yes, doctor," said Mr. Preble, "and every anniversary of that day has brought us some message. The disappearance of the child, mysterious as it is, does not seem to me half so strange as that the villain who took her away could contrive to communicate with us every year since, and always on a particular day—the anniversary of that on which she was stolen—without our being able to discover who he is. And a still greater wonder to me is what can be his motive. It seems incredible. If it was stated in a novel many people would not believe it. But 'truth is stranger than fiction.'"

Mrs. Preble drew from her husband's breast-pocket his note-book, opened it to the proper page, and presented it to the physician.

Dr. Hutton adjusted his spectacles, glanced over the page, and then slowly read the group of entries aloud. The entry the first year is as follows:—

"AUGUST 9, 1855. *Jessie, ha, ha! Jessie!*"

And the next year it is—

"AUGUST 9, 1856. *Your Jessie still lives!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1857. *She is in good hands!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1858. *She is well as ever!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1859. *I saw her yesterday!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1860. *She's growing rapidly!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1861. *She continues to do well!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1862. *I've seen her again!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1863. *She's becoming a woman!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1864. *Your child is thirteen!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1865. *She's lovelier than ever!*"

And the next—

"AUGUST 9, 1866. *She's really charming!*"

And last year it is—

"AUGUST 9, 1867. *My reward is at hand!*"

And what shall we get to-day?

The physician looked up and fixed his thoughtful gaze upon the bereaved husband and wife.

"How did these messages come to you?" he demanded.

"Invariably by post," replied Mr. Preble. "Usually to the house, but sometimes to the office!"

"And you have never seen their author?"

"Never!"

"The last of them is dated, I see, a year ago to-day!"

"Yes, yes," faltered the banker, "and the time has come for another message. This is the 9th of August, 1868."

"I see," said Dr. Hutton. "And this is the secret of your terrible excitement! You are expecting to receive to-day another of these strange messages!"

There was a brief silence. Mrs. Preble's hand fluttered in its task, and her face grew very pale. The banker breathed gaspingly. The physician regarded them both in friendly sympathy.

"We shall hear of her again to-day," said Mr. Preble; "and what will the message be?"

The mother averted her face. Her brave heart faltered as that question echoed in her soul.

"The writer of these letters is unquestionably the abductor of your child!" said Dr. Hutton. "Have you any suspicion as to his identity?"

"Not the slightest," said Mr. Preble. "We have puzzled over the problem for many years, but we cannot guess who he is."

"Think," said the doctor. "Have you no enemy? I do not mean people with whom you are not friendly—every stirring man has plenty of these—but a downright enemy! Is there no man whom you knew in the East who hated you? No one against whom you were called upon to testify—no one whom you possibly injured?"

The banker shook his head. He had asked himself all these questions repeatedly.

"I have no such enemy, doctor," he answered, with sincerity of voice and manner.

"And Mrs. Preble?" suggested the doctor, turning to her. "Have you no rejected suitor who might be revengeful enough to desolate your home?"

"No," said the lady. "I was married early. Morton was my first lover!"

"This is strange—very strange!" muttered the doctor. "You are not conscious of having an enemy in the world, and yet you have an enemy—a hidden foe—a fiend in human form—who is working out against you a fearful hatred! And you have not the slightest suspicion as to whom he is?"

"Not the slightest," declared the banker.

"Not the slightest!" echoed Mrs. Preble. "My husband had a step-brother who might have been capable of this infamy—but he is dead!"

"The handwriting is not familiar?"

"No. It is merely a rude scrawl, as you see," said the banker. "It suggests nothing—except that it is evidently disguised!"

Again there was a profound silence.

"Our child is seventeen years old now," at length murmured Mrs. Preble, her voice trembling. "She is on the threshold of womanhood. No doubt, during all these years, she has yearned for us, wherever she may be, as we have yearned for her!"

"But where is she?" asked the physician—and now his voice was broken by his deep sympathy with the agonized parents. "Where can she be?"

"Heaven only knows," answered the mother. "Perhaps in San Francisco—perhaps in some rude hut in the interior, with some obscure farmer, and under a name that is not hers! I think her abductor would have carried her to some lonely region of the interior, among the valleys and mountains. Yet I never see a young girl in the streets without turning to look at her. I never hear a girlish voice without listening eagerly, half fancying that it may prove the voice of my lost Jessie!"

"Oh, pitying heaven!" sighed Dr. Hutton, dashing a flood of tears from his eyes. "Will this long agony never be over?"

"We hope so, and even believe so," answered Mrs. Preble; with the firmness of an unfaltering trust in God's mercy. "The last message we received from our enemy seems to point to some kind of a change."

"True," assented Dr. Hutton, looking at the message in question. "It is unlike the others. It says that his 'reward is at hand.' He means either that he intends to marry your daughter, or that he intends to demand money of you for bringing her back—or both."

"We shall soon know," said Mrs. Preble, with forced calmness. "To-day we shall have another message, no doubt. What will it be?"

The banker turned restlessly on his sofa, and his face grew even paler.

"Whatever it is, let it come!" he murmured. "Anything can be borne better than this awful suspense. Let it come!"

As if his impatient words had precipitated a crisis, a step was heard on the walk at this moment, and a ring at the front door followed.

"Another message!" breathed the banker.

A servant soon entered, bearing a letter, which he extended to Mr. Preble, saying:—

"The bearer is in the hall."

With an eager gaze, the banker glanced at the superscription of the missive.

"It is from *him!*" he faltered.

He tore the envelope open.

It contained a slip of paper, of well-known shape and appearance, upon which was scrawled a single line, in an equally well-known handwriting, which the banker exhibited to his wife and the physician.

This line was as follows:—

"AUGUST 9, 1868. *At six I will call!*"

A shock of wonder and horror shook the three simultaneously.

"Will call!" cried Mr. Preble, starting to his feet, and glaring wildly around.

"Is coming here?" cried Mrs. Preble, also arising.

"It seems so," said Dr. Hutton, his eyes again reverting to the message. "He will be here at 6 o'clock, and see! it is six already."

Even as he spoke, the clock on the mantelpiece commenced striking the appointed hour, and at that instant heavy footsteps resounded in the hall, approaching the library.

"It is he!" cried the doctor, also arising.

As the last stroke of the hour resounded, the door leading from the hall again opened.

One long and horrified glance cast the banker and his wife in that direction, and then she fell heavily ot the floor.

Her senses had left her. The above we publish as a specimen chapter; but the continuation of this story will be found in the N. Y. Ledger. Ask for the number dated December 4th, which can be had at any news office or bookstore. If you are not within reach of a news office, you can have the Ledger mailed to you for one year by sending three dollars to Robert Bonner, publisher, No. 182 William street, New York. The Ledger pays more for original contributions than any other periodical in the world. It will publish none but the very, very best. Its moral tone is the purest, and its circulation the largest. Everybody who takes it is happier for having it. Leon Lewis, Mrs. Harriet Lewis, Mrs. Southworth, Mr. Cobb, Professor Peck, Mary Kyle Dallas, Fanny Fern and Miss Dupuy will write only for the Ledger hereafter.

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One science only can one genius fit,
So vast is art, so narrow human wit.

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WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
Takes effect November 22, 1869.

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At 8:00 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Pittston, Towanda, Waverley, and in connection with the ERIE RAILWAY for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Rochester, Cleveland, Chicago, San Francisco, and all points in the Great West.

At 9:45 A. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and points on, via Lehigh Valley Railroad, New Jersey Central and Morris and Essex Railroads.

At 1:45 P. M. (Express) for Bethlehem, Easton, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and Hazleton.

At 5:00 P. M. for Bethlehem, Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8:45 A. M., 2:45 and 4:15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 11:30 P. M.

For Abington at 1:15, 5:20, and 8. P. M.

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Night Express at 11:30 P. M. (daily), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Thurlow, Linwood, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, North-East, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Perryman's, and Magnolia.

Passengers for Fortress Monroe and Norfolk will take the 12:00 M. train.

WILMINGTON TRAINS.
Stopping at all stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 11:00 A. M., 2:30, 5:00, and 7:00 P. M. The 5:00 P. M. Train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington 6:20 and 8:10 A. M., 1:30, 4:15, and 7:00 P. M. The 8:10 A. M. Train will not stop between Chester and Philadelphia. The 7 P. M. Train from Wilmington runs daily; all other Accommodation Trains Sundays excepted.

Trains leaving Wilmington at 6:30 A. M. and 4:15 P. M., will connect at Lamokin Junction with the 7:00 A. M. and 4:39 P. M. trains for Baltimore Central Railroad.

From Baltimore to Philadelphia—Leave Baltimore 7:25 A. M., Way Mail; 9:35 A. M., Express; 2:35 P. M., Express; 7:25 P. M., Express.

SUNDAY TRAIN FROM BALTIMORE.
Leaves Baltimore at 7:25 P. M., stopping at Magnolia, Perryman's, Aberdeen, Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, Charlestown, North-East, Elkton, Newark, Stanton, Newport, Wilmington, Claymont, Linwood, and Chester.

H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—WINTER TIME TABLE.
On and after MONDAY, Nov. 15, 1869, the Trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows from Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, West Philadelphia:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | WESTWARD. | |
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Philadelphia | 9:35 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 7:40 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 8:20 P. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Philadelphia | 11:40 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 9:00 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Erie | 10:00 A. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Philadelphia | 7:50 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 6:00 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Lock Haven | 7:20 P. M. |
| | EASTWARD. | |
| MAIL TRAIN | leaves Erie | 8:40 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 9:25 P. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 6:20 A. M. |
| ERIE EXPRESS | leaves Erie | 4:00 P. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 3:30 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 12:45 P. M. |
| ELMIRA MAIL | leaves Lock Haven | 8:00 A. M. |
| " | " Williamsport | 9:45 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 6:50 P. M. |
| BUFFALO EXP. | leaves Williamsport | 12:25 A. M. |
| " | " Harrisburg | 5:20 A. M. |
| " | arrives at Philadelphia | 9:25 A. M. |

Express East connects at Corry, Mail East at Corry and Irvineton, Express West at Irvineton, with trains of Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad.

ALFRED L. TYLER, General Superintendent.

THE PRINCIPAL DEPOT
FOR THE SALE OF
REVENUE STAMPS,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET.
CENTRAL OFFICE, No. 105 S. FIFTH STREET,
(Two doors below Chesnut street),
ESTABLISHED 1862.

The sale of Revenue Stamps is still continued at the Old-Established Agencies.

The stock comprises every denomination printed by the Government, and having at all times a large supply, we are enabled to fill and forward (by Mail or Express) all orders immediately upon receipt, a matter of great importance.

United States Notes, National Bank Notes, Drafts on Philadelphia, and Post Office Orders received in payment.

Any information regarding the decisions of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue cheerfully and gratuitously furnished.

Revenue Stamps printed upon Drafts, Checks, Receipts, etc.

The following rates of commission are allowed on Stamps and Stamped Paper:—

| | |
|---|---|
| On $25 and upwards | 2 per cent. |
| " 100 " | 3 " |
| " 300 " | 4 " |

Address all orders, etc., to
STAMP AGENCY,
No. 304 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

### RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.—GREAT TRUNK LINE from Philadelphia to the interior of Pennsylvania, the Schuylkill, Susquehanna, Cumberland, and Wyoming valleys, the North, Northwest, and the Canadas.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT
Of Passenger Trains, November 22, 1869.

Leaving the Company's depot at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets, Philadelphia, as the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7:30 A. M. for Reading and all intermediate stations, and Allentown. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:35 P. M.; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8:15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc.

The 7:30 A. M. train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the 8:15 A. M. train connects with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; and PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottstown at 6:45 A. M., stopping at intermediate stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 9:10 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:00 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 6:15 P. M.

READING AND POTTSVILLE ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M. and Reading at 7:30 A. M., stopping at all way stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 10:20 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4:45 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7:40 P. M., and at Pottsville at 9:30 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 9 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:55 P. M., and Pottsville at 3:05 P. M., arriving at Philadelphia at 7:05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4:10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south at 6:25 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:25 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:30, noon, for Pottsville and all way stations; leaves Pottsville at 5:40 A. M., connecting at Reading with accommodation train for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4:25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia. Returning from Downingtown at 6:30 A. M., 12:45 and 5:15 P. M.

PERKIOMEN RAILROAD.

Passengers for Schwenksville take 7:30 A. M., 12:30 and 4:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Schwenksville at 6:10 and 8:12 A. M. and 12:45 M. Stage lines for the various points in Perkiomen Valley connect with trains at Collegeville and Schwenksville.

COLEBROOKDALE RAILROAD.

Passengers for Mt. Pleasant and intermediate points take the 4:00 P. M. train from Philadelphia, returning from Boyertown at 7:00 and 11:00 A. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M., passing Reading at 12:43 A. M. and 1:45 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 2:30 and 5:35 A. M., 12:20 noon, 2:55 and 11:00 P. M., passing Reading at 12:55, 4:30, and 11:20 A. M., 2:00 and 4:40 P. M., arriving at New York at 10:00 and 11:45 A. M., and 10:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg without change.

A Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M. and 2:55 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6:30 and 11:30 A. M., and 6:50 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8:35 A. M., and 2:15 and 4:50 P. M.

SCHUYKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 8:55 A. M. and 3:20 P. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 12:10 noon for Pinegrove, Tremont, and Brookside, returning from Harrisburg at 7:35 and 11:50 A. M., and 3:40 P. M. from Tremont at 6:45 A. M., and from Brookside at 4:00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, and sold by Morning Accommodation Market Train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

Excursion Tickets to Philadelphia, good for one day only, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation Trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent, Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.—At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.—Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.—For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS from Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fares, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new freight depot, Broad and Willow streets.

MAILS close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 6 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M.

FREIGHT TRAINS leave Philadelphia daily at 4:35 A. M., 12:30 noon, 5 and 7:15 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

BAGGAGE.—Dungan's Express will collect baggage for all trains leaving Philadelphia Depot. Orders can be left at No. 225 South FOURTH Street, or at the Depot, THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia from New Depot, THIRTY-FIRST and CHESNUT Streets, 7:45 A. M., 11:00 A. M., 2:30 P. M., 4:15 P. M., 4:40 P. M., 6:15 and 11:30 P. M.

Leave West Chester from Depot, on East Market street, at 6:25 A. M., 8:00 A. M., 7:45 A. M., 10:45 A. M., 1:55 P. M., 4:50 P. M., and 6:55 P. M.

Train leaving West Chester at 8:00 A. M. will stop at B. C. Junction, Lenni, Glen Riddle, and Media; leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M. will stop at Media, Glen Riddle, Lenni, and B. C. Junction. Passengers to or from stations between West Chester and B. C. Junction going East will take train leaving West Chester at 7:45 A. M., and change cars at B. C. Junction, and going West, passengers for stations above B. C. Junction will take train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train leaving Philadelphia at 4:40 P. M., and will change cars at B. C. Junction.

The Depot in Philadelphia is reached directly by the Chesnut and Walnut streets cars. Those of the Market street line run within one square. The cars of both lines connect with each train upon its arrival.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia for West Chester at 8:30 A. M. and 2:00 P. M.

Leave West Chester for Philadelphia at 7:55 A. M. and 4:00 P. M.

WILLIAM C. WHEELER,
4 10§ General Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROADS.
FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT.
COMMENCING TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21, 1869.

Leave Philadelphia, foot of Market street (Upper Ferry), at

8:15 A. M., Mail, for Bridgeton, Salem, Millville, Vineland, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

3:15 P. M., Mail, for Cape May, Millville, Vineland, and way stations below Glassboro.

3:30 P. M., Passenger, for Bridgeton, Salem, Swedesboro, and all intermediate stations.

5:30 P. M., Woodbury and Glassboro accommodation.

Freight train for *all stations* leaves Camden daily, at 12 o'clock, noon. Freight received in Philadelphia at second covered wharf below Walnut street. Freight delivery at No. 228 South DELAWARE Avenue.

Commutation tickets at reduced rates between Philadelphia and all stations.

EXTRA TRAIN FOR CAPE MAY.
(SATURDAYS ONLY.)

Leave Philadelphia, 8:15 A. M.
Leave Cape May, 1:10 P. M.

WM. J. SEWELL, Superintendent.
September 16, 1869. 9 29

### RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

AFTER 8 P. M. SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1869.

The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the Market street cars, the last car connecting with each train leaving Front and Market streets thirty minutes before its departure. The Chesnut and Walnut streets cars run within one square of the Depot.

Sleeping-car tickets can be had on application at the Ticket Office, N. W. corner Ninth and Chesnut streets, and at the Depot.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 116 Market street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Mail Train | 8:00 A. M |
| Paoli Accommodation | 10:30 A. M., 1:10 and 6:30 P. M. |
| Fast Line and Erie Express | 11:50 A. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 2:30 P. M. |
| Lancaster Accommodation | 4:10 P. M. |
| Parkesburg Train | 5:30 P. M. |
| Cincinnati Express | 8:00 P. M. |
| Erie Mail and Pittsburg Express | 9:45 P. M. |
| Accommodation | 12:11 A. M. |
| Pacific Express | 12:00 night. |

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Sunday, running on Saturday night to Williamsport only. On Sunday night passengers will leave Philadelphia at 8 o'clock.

Pacific Express leaves daily. Cincinnati Express daily, except Saturday. All other trains daily, except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For this train tickets must be procured and baggage delivered by 5 P. M., at No. 116 Market street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cincinnati Express | 3:10 A. M. |
| Philadelphia Express | 6:30 A. M. |
| Erie Mail | 6:30 A. M. |
| Paoli Accommodation, 8:20 A. M., 3:40 and 6:25 P. M. | |
| Parkesburg Train | 9:10 A. M. |
| Fast Line | 9:40 A. M. |
| Lancaster Train | 12:55 P. M. |
| Erie Express | 12:55 P. M. |
| Southern Express | 7:00 P. M. |
| Lock Haven and Elmira Express | 7:00 P. M. |
| Pacific Express | 4:25 P. M. |
| Harrisburg Accommodation | 9:50 P. M. |

For further information, apply to
JOHN F. VANLEER, Jr., Ticket Agent,
No. 901 CHESNUT Street,
FRANCIS FUNK, Ticket Agent,
No. 116 MARKET Street.
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
4 29 General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

1869.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Companies' lines from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places.

FROM WALNUT STREET WHARF.

At 6:30 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accom... $2·25
At 8 A. M., via Cam. and Jersey City Ex. Mail.. 3·00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express.... 3·00
At 6 P. M., for Amboy and intermediate stations.
At 6:30 and 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 8 A. M. and 2 P. M., for Long Branch and points on R. and D. B. R. R.

At 8 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, and 4:30 P. M., for Trenton.

At 6:30, 8, and 10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M. for Bordentown, Florence, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.

At 6:30 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3:30, 4:30, 6, 7, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, Palmyra, and Fish House, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Riverton.

The 11:30 P. M. Line leaves Market Street Ferry, (upper side).

FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, and 5 P. M. for Trenton and Bristol, and 10:45 A. M. and 6 P. M. for Bristol.

At 7:30 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M. for Morrisville and Tullytown.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., and 2:30, 5, and 6 P. M. for Schenck's and Eddington.

At 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8:30 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

FROM WEST PHILADELPHIA DEPOT.
Via Connecting Railway.

At 7, 9:30 and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M. New York Express Lines, via Jersey City. Fare, $3·25.

At 11:30 P. M., Emigrant Line. Fare, $2.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 1:20, 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Trenton.

At 7, 9:30, and 11 A. M., 4, 6:45, and 12 P. M., for Bristol.

At 12 P. M. (Night), for Morrisville, Tullytown, Schenck's, Eddington, Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford.

The 9:30 A. M., 6:45 and 12 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.

BELVID

BEST AVAILABLE COPY



# CITY INTELLIGENCE.

## THE NEW FARE SYSTEM.

**The Fare System of the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway Company—How it Works—Mechanical vs. Human Honesty.**

The new system of dummy conductors and jack-o-all-trades drivers is now inaugurated on the Spruce and Pine Streets Railway. What its practical workings are can only be known by trial. It is at present a fruitful source of amusement, curiosity, and perplexity to all classes of passengers.

A passenger on entering a car of this company is expected to read all the placards with which the car abounds, in order to understand the new way of doing things. This is a work of time, and before one is through with it, the driver will, in all probability, be clamoring for the fare.

There is no more repose for lazy passengers. No obsequious conductor follows you up, to take the fare when you are ready, but each one must step up to the captain's office for himself. The captain's office is a small, upright glass-sided box, in which the passenger deposits the exact change or a ticket. When the fare is once in, no mortal, save the official, can get it out again. It lays there temptingly in sight until the driver sees fit to pull a string, and then presto! change! it is gone.

In case the passenger has not the exact change, he applies to the driver through a small brazen gate labelled "Change." One has to study the mechanism of this gate some time before he can find out how it opens. Determined, at last, to take it by force, he finds that it opens quite easily, and that a little bell announces the fact to the driver.

If he gives the driver say a dollar note, the driver give him change for the full amount, or tickets, as may be desired. The passenger is then expected to place the fare in the box, where it remains until it is removed by the proper officer at the end of the route.

The back door of the car does not open to a platform, but directly into the street, with a few external steps for exit. As it faces towards the back, a passenger cannot jump on or off the car very readily while it is in motion. The opening and shutting of the door can be regulated by the driver by means of a strap running over head. The driver knows how many times it has been opened, and the number of passengers who entered each time. He knows just how many tickets he should find in the box, but if they are not all there, it is a matter of some difficulty to find them.

The driver's duties are numerous. It requires a smart man to discharge them all perfectly. He has to drive the horses, in the first place, to see that he does not run over people, or that he does not bump into other vehicles upon the street. If the street is crowded, this duty should take up the whole of his time. In addition to this he has to be on the look-out for passengers, and stop when any one wants either to enter or alight. He has to attend to the opening or shutting of the back door, to watch how many enter, and remember the number, until the proper number of fares are in the box. Change has also to be made, and the sale of tickets seen to. The questions of passengers have to be answered, and delinquents hunted up. If they are not hunted up promptly the, probability is that the delinquent will have left the car without paying.

It is not unlikely that with these multitudinous duties, some should be neglected, or only partially performed. If, for instance, a dispute arises, which requires the driver's attention, the horses must attend to themselves for the time being, or the car stop. If the car stops, the passengers are dissatisfied; if it goes on without a driver, there will be trouble outside.

The advantages of the new system are obvious. If the great supposed depredations of the conductors are stopped, the company will make more money and will have reduced fares, but of this we shall know more hereafter. As the driver has no personal motive for overcrowding a car, he will drive on when it is conveniently full, which will be more comfortable for those inside, unless he has special orders to the contrary.

If the car is not to be overcrowded, but is to be driven on when full, leaving a party of passengers on the sidewalk who may wish to enter, what will those passengers say? They will have to wait some time for another car, and when the other car comes that too may be full. If the company expects to ran double the number of cars, it may make it all right, but we do not expect any such pecuniary sacrifice on their part.

If the car is allowed to become crowded, this method will not work. At night, or at any time, in fact, how is the driver to see, through a crowded car, just how many are received at the back? How many passengers in such a case will put themselves to the inconvenience of working their way to the box merely for the sake of being honest?

One great disadvantage of the new method is the increased trouble to which passengers are subjected by the absence of a conductor. Not only in the matter of fares is this noticeable. An elderly or infirm person needs help on entering or leaving a car. Passengers are expected to be on the lookout to render such help. In other and smaller matters the absence is no improvement. There is no friendly hand to raise or lower stubborn blinds or windows. The stout hearts of these appendages, it is a well-known fact, no one but a conductor can move.

In some few matters the absence of a conductor is quite a favorable change. The conductorial habit of taking young ladies by the shoulders, or poking them in the sides, under pretense of helping their movements, is avoided. Another advantage is that any one can pull the bell when he wishes, and does not have to wait until it suits the conductor to look that way, or until a certain point in the street is reached. The small boys who ride on the back steps are certainly in favor of the change, since they can enjoy themselves to their heart's content.

Passengers are not all blest with the same amount of brains. One man understands the system at a glance; another requires oral explanation. One finds great difficulty in hunting up the place where the money is to go in; another finds the hole immediately. To the bashful passenger it is not pleasant to ask many questions, and it is still more unpleasant to make a blunder from ignorance.

To any one wishing amusement, a ride in the Spruce and Pine streets cars of any distance will afford sufficient material. We noticed one incident the other day which serves to show the natural tendency of man to be dishonest. An Irishman had entered, and had by dint of questioning found out that it was necessary to get his dollar note changed at the window. He receives the change and counts it. He finds that he has received just a dollar in return.

"Ah," thinks Pat, "the fellow has forgotten to take out the fare." But judging that it will be all right, and that no one will be the wiser, he stows it safely away in his pocket and takes it easy.

In a short time the driver taps at the window.

"Want your fare, sir," says he.

"Didn't I give you a dollar?" says Pat.

Mutual explanations ensue, and the crestfallen Irishman deposits the money which he had thought to gain.

A few days ago a young lady, not understanding the routine, deposited a fifty-cent note in the box, and expected the change from the driver. The driver refuses to give change. Young lady, on inquiry as to how she is to get the fifty cents back, learns that she will have to ride all the way to the depot, and then "perhaps" the officer will return it. Young lady does not wish to ride to the depot. A pugnacious gentleman passenger then takes the matter in hand, and orders driver to give young lady fifty cents, and not dare to take her all the way to the depot. Driver, intimidated, does so, and we suppose has a fuss when he reports.

We would suggest that the new arrangement does not do away altogether with the possibility of dishonesty, but only lessens the chance. It gives, however, additional chances for passengers to defraud the company, which before were open only to conductors.

What is to hinder a person holding a free pass, for instance, from giving his checks to all his friends, who can deposit them as well as he? What is to prevent passengers from using counterfeit money when there is no one to examine it?

The system is said to work well in Washington and some other Southern cities; but we should like to see it tried on a line like the Union, or the Citizens', or any other good paying company.

We suppose, as a matter of course, that the drivers are to receive increased wages for the numerous duties which have been placed upon them.

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THE AMERICUS CLUB have purchased the property No. 241 South Fifth street, now occupied by Thomas J. Clayton, Esq., attorney at law, as an office, and by Colonel Asher S. Leidy as a residence. The house is a modern four-story brick house, with marble first story, twenty-two feet front, and will be altered to adapt it to the uses contemplated as soon as possession can be had. The Americus Club is a Democratic social political association, and is intended to imitate its namesake in New York, where the Americus Club is a power in the State which gives to that ill-governed Commonwealth its Governors, Congressmen, and other rulers. It grew out of the warm friendships engendered in the fire association of the Americus Engine (Big 6, as it was better known). Hon. William M. Tweed did much to organize its political strength, and while a cheerful feeling of social amenity has always pervaded its public and private gatherings, yet in no case have the members lost sight of No. 1, and by a concert of action and doing away with that modesty which is a politician's barrier to success, have ruled through the famous Tammany ring the State and municipal governments.

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EXEMPTION FROM THE MILITIA TAX.—We are informed by the Collector of the Militia Tax that the only parties who have authority to exempt citizens from payment of the $2 tax are the Board of Revision, holding their meetings daily in the State House Row.

Applicants legally exempt may make their claims any day before the Board, and will receive certificates, which, when presented to the Collector, will secure their exemption.

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LADIES' FAIR FOR THE HOMŒOPATHIC HOSPITAL FUND.—Horticultural Hall, throughout this week, will present a gala scene of attractiveness and beauty. The Fair instituted to create a fund for the erection of a Homœopathic Hospital in this city is now fairly under way. Thanks to the untiring labors of the hundreds of ladies who have liberally contributed to organize its departments and stock its tables, the articles offered for sale are richer and more tasteful than the average, and the many novel features improvised for the occasion afford agreeable entertainment. A peculiar attraction is the variety of the minor spectacles offered to sightseers. In full operation is the indispensable "Post Office," attended by as sprightly and beautiful young ladies as can be desired, so busy-fingered and attentive to their duties that nobody is disappointed. Upon the stage, adjoining the refreshment tables, is the "Skating Rink," where are shown a company of gaily-dressed skaters enjoying their complicated evolutions; among these busy folks are to be seen General Grant, Admiral Farragut, Rip Van Winkle and other famous characters. Near by is a beautifully-constructed locomotive model of silver and gold, in full working trim, while an attached music-box is making melodious variations to the play of its piston-rod. Another rare curiosity is a music-box of gold, containing a bird which flutters out and warbles its song; this is offered in chances of two dollars each. The "Museum" and the "Exhibition of Works of Art and Curiosities" are most entertaining, and must be seen to be appreciated. At the former a scientific lecture is delivered each evening. Before entering the latter the buttons of the coat had better be loosened, if one would not learn by sad experience the frailty of all thread-fastenings when, despite the warning of the poet Holmes, things are made as funny as they can be.

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ODDS AND ENDS.—When is the new pavement in front of the State House to be laid?

—His Honor Mayor Fox should call the attention of the police to Spruce street, between Seventh and Twelfth, after nightfall.

—The Goddess of the Night has somewhat puzzled the lamplighters this quarter. When they least expect she shines, and *vice versa*.

—The final religious services were held in St. James' Episcopal Church (old), yesterday. There was an immense audience.

—Whistling Mose is pipe-laying for a position in the folders' and pasters' department at Harrisburg.

—The Knights of Friendship will dedicate their new hall, No. 605 Arch street, to-morrow afternoon.

—It is becoming fashionable amongst our policemen to bunch together on the street corners.

—A mass meeting of the Ingrain Carpet Weavers, to-night, at Front and Master streets.

—The National Whisky Association meets in convention at Chicago on Wednesday.

—One firm alone in this city has this season put up over 200,000 cans of tomatoes.

—Chesnut Hill is becoming rather uncomfortable for a summer residence.

—The pavement on the east side of Franklin Square needs relaying.

—Judge Ludlow, on Saturday, disposed of a number of desertion cases.

—The Schuylkill water is disgustingly dirty in appearance.

—Germantown lacks a first-class place of amusement.

—Venison is beginning to arrive in large quantities.

—The journeymen gilders meet to-night.

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NEW BUILDING ASSOCIATIONS.—The Court of Common Pleas will hear applications for and objections to the incorporation of the following-named building associations on Monday, December 6:—

Equity Building and Loan Association.
Kensington Building and Savings Fund Association.
Steuben Building Association.
The Central Building Association.
The Norris Building Association.
The George Peabody Building and Loan Association.
The Philadelphia Building and Loan Association.
The South Philadelphia Building and Loan Association.
The Sherman Building Association.
The North Broad Street Cottage Lot Association.
The Fair Hill Homestead Association.
The Active Building, Savings Fund, and Loan Association of Manayunk.
Good Hope Building Association.
Liberty Building Association.
Welcome Building Association.

These institutions are peculiar to this city, we believe, and the amount of good done by them in encouraging mechanics and others to practise rigid economy is incalculable.

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NEW BENEFICIAL ASSOCIATIONS.—Steps have been taken for the incorporation of the following named beneficial, charitable, and religious associations, and charters will be granted, unless some objection be made, on the 6th day of December, to the Court of Common Pleas:—

Liberty Council, No. 1, Sons and Daughters of America, of the State of Pennsylvania.
St. Michael's German R. C. Beneficial Aid Association.
The Hugh O'Neill Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
The St. Crispin Beneficial Society of Philadelphia.
The Grand Circle of the Improved Order of Heptasophs of the State of Pennsylvania.
The Bethany Mission for Colored People.
The Bank Clerks' Beneficial Association of Philadelphia.
Southwark Beneficial Association.
The P. E. Church of Nativity (amendment).
The Charity Hospital of Philadelphia (amendment).
The S. W. American Mechanics' Hall Association.
The Odd Fellows' Temple Association.
The Philadelphia Rifle Club.
The Greenwood Cemetery Company.

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COTTON PLANTING.—We take pleasure in calling attention to the advertisement, in another column, of a gentleman from the South, who wants to associate with him capital in the cultivation of cotton in South Carolina. He comes to our city endorsed by some of the best men in the South as an energetic, reliable, and intelligent cotton planter, and one familiar with the cultivation of this great and important staple in all its details. The figures he presents are easily corroborated by experience, and his proposition for associating capital with his efforts, entirely fair and quite promising for results in the future. An interview will furnish much information on this interesting subject, if it should not end in a business operation. Philadelphians have already embarked in this enterprise with satisfactory success, and others can now enjoy the same privilege if they believe in its feasibility.

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SUNDAY SCHOOL INSTITUTE.—A Sunday School Teachers' Institute, held under the direction of the Pennsylvania State Sabbath Association, will begin its sessions this evening in the Spring Garden M. E. Church, Twentieth and Spring Garden streets. The institute will continue in session every evening of this week except Saturday, and on Saturday afternoon. This evening the Rev. W. J. Stevenson will preside. The programme will consist of devotional exercises; an essay on "Bible Class Teaching," by Rev. W. Randolph, D. D.; a "Bible Class Lesson," with the audience for a class, by Rev. Peter Stryker, on the subject of the faith of the woman in Canaan; and a discussion by the audience on "How to raise and maintain adult classes." The meetings of this institute are expected to be unusually interesting.

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CHANGE OF NAME.—Last winter an act was passed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, incorporating Messrs. R. D. Barclay, S. S. Moon, and C. Grinnell into a company, entitled the Security Trust and Improvement Company of Pennsylvania, with ample powers and privileges to sell and purchase bonds, etc. By a legal notice we learn that the name of this fair creature of legislative skill is soon to be changed into that of "The United States and West India Fresh Meat and Fruit Company." The 6th of December is the day appointed for the argument *pro* and *con.* in the Court of Common Pleas.

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ASSAULTING OFFICERS.—A pugilistic individual named John Casey has been committed to prison by Alderman Bonsall for pummelling Police Sergeant Duffie at Twelfth and Kater streets, on Saturday night last.

At a late hour on Saturday night a crowd of roughs attacked Officer McGrath at Eleventh and Carpenter streets, and handled him pretty severely. One of the gang, named William Love, was subsequently arrested, and Alderman Bonsall committed him to prison.

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CHRIST CHURCH (P. E.)—The vestry of this venerable church have determined to make arrangements for a parochial day school, in connection with the church. The late rector of the parish (Rev. Dr. Dorr) left a legacy of $1000 for this purpose, which it is intended to augment by a series of annual scholarships of ten dollars per annum. A free night school for young men on Tuesday and Friday nights will also be inaugurated next week. A suitable building for the purpose will be procured and other arrangements perfected.

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DISORDERLY HOUSE.—Complaint having been lodged at the Eighteenth District Station House relative to the nuisance existing at No. 2443 Carroll street, in the shape of a disorderly house, on Saturday night Sergeant Early, with a squad of men, visited the place, and succeeded in arresting the proprietor, Archibald Rooney, together with thirteen males and two females.

The whole party was taken before Alderman Neill, who held Rooney in $1000 bail to answer and fined the others.

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DISHONEST EMPLOYE.—William Jahns, a lad employed by A. Crans, No. 257 Market street, will have a hearing before Alderman Kerr this afternoon on the charge of stealing a lot of worsted, thread, etc., from his employer. A large portion of the stolen property has been recovered from his father.

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A SUICIDAL MONKEY.—The monkey who set fire to the house in Cullen street last night, by upsetting a coal-oil lamp, by the same act committed suicide. He was suffocated. Oh! the poor organ-grinder!

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A COAL OIL ACCIDENT.—We have received the following communication:—

OFFICE OF THE INSPECTOR
OF COAL OIL, 117 ARCH ST
PHILA NOV 22 1869

*To the Editor of the Evening Telegraph.*

Dear Sir

I notice in several of the papers of yesterday and the Press of to-day noticing the Explosion of a Coal oil Lamp at no 937 Ostago St.,

This Morning I went to the house to investigate the Circumstance attending the Accident and found that the family of Mrs Fuller was absent and the Children upset a glass lamp which was cracked and broke it thereby setting fire no one I have tested the oil the fire test of which is 112 deg. Fahrenheit if person will continue to use 'Lamps' that are cracked and dangerous and leave Children the the Age of the oldest being 12 year's they must expect Accidants

Yours truly R. M. EVANS
Oil Inspectr.

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A NEW CEMETERY.—Notwithstanding the many cemeteries with which Philadelphia abounds, there is still another to be added to the list. At a meeting of a number of gentlemen held this morning, it was decided to accept a charter which had been granted for the purpose. The site is situated on the west side of the Schuylkill, below Manayunk, and just above the boundary line of the city. It consists of a palisade, and is about 200 feet above the river. The gentlemen prominently interested and connected with the present movement were the pioneers in the present Laurel Hill Cemetery. In addition to these are the names of Mayor Fox, Samuel Welsh, and S. Morris Waln. The beautiful spot has already been chartered under the name of West Laurel Hill, and in a few days a large force of workmen will be employed to make the necessary arrangements and improvements. The site is one that is convenient of access to the city, and not likely to be disturbed by the march of improvements, which is so general throughout that part of the city lying between the Schuylkill and Delaware rivers.

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FIREMEN'S RIOTS.—Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday morning, the members and adherents of the Northern Liberty and Ringgold Hose Companies indulged in a regular pitched battle at Thirteenth and Spring Garden streets. Bricks and other missiles were freely used, and numerous sore heads were the result. But one arrest was made, that of William Fink, a member of the Northern Liberty. Alderman Massey held him in $800 bail to answer.

About 2 o'clock yesterday morning the Harmony Engine and Fame Hose Company met at Fifteenth and Vine streets, and an old grudge existing, they determined then and there to settle it. A running fight at once ensued, and over twelve pistol shots were fired. Luckily, however, no one was injured. Two of the rioters, named respectively Samuel Smith and Arthur Cascade, were arrested, and taken before Alderman Jones, who held them each in $800 bail to answer.

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ATTEMPTED HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—Four individuals—named respectively Alexander Boyd, John Ferry, William McAleer, and Daniel Drain—whilst carousing around about 2 o'clock yesterday morning, ran across one John Neiland, at Twentieth and Evergreen streets. Neiland was invited into a tavern to take a drink, which he did, and whilst so doing disclosed the fact of his having plenty of stamps. On reaching the street the quartette made for him, but some blue coats being in the neighborhood a temporary stop was put to their little game. Alderman Kerr will permanently settle their case this afternoon.

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OWNER WANTED.—A lumber team, consisting of two mules and a truck, was picked up by the police of the Ninth district about two weeks ago. It has since remained at the station house awaiting an owner. After the lapse of time mentioned, the officers this morning discovered the name of Albert D. Cook upon the truck in letters four inches in length.

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ABOLITION OF THE DEATH PENALTY.—Hon. Marvin H. Hoyee is now visiting our State in vindication of this reform. He has carried several of the Western States, and this evening will address the citizens of Philadelphia, and will continue the meetings tomorrow and next day. He will present valuable statistics and invite discussion.

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A DOG TALE.—About 1 o'clock this morning, an attempt was made by burglars to enter to hardware store of Messrs. Boone & Kelley, No. 1025 Christian street, through the front door. A little dog confined therein, awakened by their noise, raised the whole neighborhood with his yelpings, and they were obliged to "git."

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MORE CARELESSNESS.—It really seems as though there is a determined effort being made by our housekeepers to extend especial facilities to burglars. The police this morning report finding open 11 houses in the First district and 4 in the Fifth during last night.

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MARINE FIRE.—The alarm of fire about 2:15 this morning was caused by the boiling over of a kettle of pitch on board the canal boat Edward Everett, Captain James Smith, lying at Ann street wharf, Richmond. Loss, $200.

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RUN AWAY.—About 10 o'clock this A. M. a horse attached to a cart took fright at Twenty-second and Walnut streets, and dashing off at a rapid pace, threw the driver from his seat, injuring him about the face and head.

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# LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

**Court of Oyer and Terminer—Judges Peirce and Paxson.**

THE O'REILLEY HOMICIDE.

In the case of William Moore, tried for the murder of Charles O'Reilley, at Twenty-third and Vine streets, on the night of July 12, before reported, the evidence on the part of the Commonwealth established the fact that this was a killing in hot blood, and the difficulty was provoked by the deceased himself, and counsel upon both sides agreed to take a verdict of guilty of manslaughter, which was accordingly rendered.

THE CHESNUT STREET BRIDGE MURDER.

This morning the Court took up the case of the young man Edward Smith, who is charged with the murder of John Hughes on the night of October 2 last. The defense was represented by George W. Biddle, Jr., George B. Bispham, and S. Davis Page, Esqs. The jury was being empaneled when our report closed, many of the gentlemen called to the stand being disqualified by having formed and expressed an opinion as to the prisoner's innocence or guilt.

**Supreme Court.**

THE MEDICAL SOCIETY OF PENNSYLVANIA.

In the matter of an application for a charter for the "Medical Society of Pennsylvania," the Chief Justice has notified the Protaonotary that the Court deem the provisions of the proposed charter as novel and requiring explanation. There is no *locus* or place of business indicated, nor is the mode of electing members given; all the provisions in regard to county societies are novel; the authority of the society to enact by-laws is not sufficiently guarded; they are forbidden to contravene the laws of the society, but not the Constitution and laws of the Commonwealth; nor is the provision for the Government of the society and the county societies, if the corporation should be invested with corporation authority over them, sufficiently definite, being a reference to the rule of another institution of which the Court cannot judge by anything disclosed. For these reasons it is ordered by the Judges that on the second Saturday after the first Monday of January, 1870, the applicants for the charter be permitted to appear before the Court as if upon a rule to show cause why the proposed charter should not be granted.

**District Court, No. 2—Judge Hare.**

Brooks & Hinchliffe vs. Jonathan Lodge. An action of trover and conversion to recover seven hundred pounds of woollen yarn alleged to have been stolen from the plaintiffs, and subsequently found in the possession of the defendants. On trial.

**District Court, No. 1—Judge Stroud.**

John Clendenon vs. James S. Twaddell, trustee, etc. An action to recover commissions for services rendered in effecting the sale of a property for defendant in Market street, above Nineteenth. The defense alleged that in the first place the plaintiff never had authority from defendant to make the sale, and that the latter himself brought about the transaction. On trial.

**U. S. District Court—Judge Cadwalader.**

The Court was this morning engaged in the trial of the case of the U. S. vs. a rectifying establishment, fixtures valued at $3000, claimed by Owen Cavanaugh, and distillery property and a horse and wagon claimed by James Atwell.

These were informations of forfeiture upon the ground of fraudulent transactions between the claimants in continually removing by clandestine means illicit whisky from Atwell's distillery to Cavanaugh's rectifying house, at the S. E. corner of Eleventh street and Columbia avenue. On trial.

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## THE NEW YORK MONEY MARKET.

The following extracts show the state of the New York money market on Saturday:—

*From the Herald.*

"The money market during the week was easy at five to seven per cent. as the ruling rates on all classes of collaterals. The abundance of funds and the strong position of the banks led to larger dealings in discounts, and prime acceptances met with readier sale, particularly after the middle of the week. The foreign exchange market was steady and strong, but dull. The agitation of the gold question has produced a very conservative feeling among the importers, and the line of imports for the week shows a large decrease, not only as compared with previous weeks, but also as compared with the corresponding period of 1868. The effect of the same agitation was visible in the fluctuation of gold between the extremes of 127¼ and 126¾. To-day the Gold Exchange Bank resumes operations as a Clearing House for gold dealings. In the stock market business was far below the general average, although the general tendency of prices was upwards in response to improved railway earnings on the Western roads, whose receipts, it was thought, would be very unfavorably affected by the depression in the grain market. At the close of the week the feeling was more buoyant. On Saturday there was considerable animation in Southern bonds, but with an irregular market. The new North Carolinas were heavy and declined to 36, the special tax issues being steady in the vicinity of 40. The old Tennessees have been again subjected to a pressure of sales, owing to the impression that there is too wide a difference between their price and that of the new bonds since the official announcement that all issues are equally binding upon the State. The Missouri sixes, continuing their upward movement, advanced to 92 on the report that whatever the real obligations of the State as to the coin redemption of the principal the interest will in future be paid in gold. The Government bond market was at first strong and active, in consequence of the large purchase on Wednesday by the Sub-Treasury, but became weak towards the close, owing to the decline in gold and the renewed agitation of the specie payment question.

"The weekly statement of the associated banks is unfavorable, showing as it does a loss in reserve of nearly a million and a half of dollars. The Treasury movements during the week which expired Friday morning go to account for a large portion of the decrease in legal-tenders. Other things being equal, this loss will be made up next week. Were the bank statement made up each Monday morning the unfavorable features of this week would not appear. The loss in legal-tenders is over two and a half millions, owing partially to the fact above referred to, and partially to shipments to the West and Southwest. An examination of the statement shows that the banks have enlarged their loans to the extent of nearly two millions. Now, as the deposits have been at a standstill, it is evident that the remittances westward have been largely composed of these loans. In other words, the Western banks not having funds here upon which to draw, Eastern houses with Western connections have shipped currency to them."

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## Philadelphia Cattle Market.

MONDAY, Nov. 22.—The market for beef cattle was stronger to-day, and prices were a shade firmer. 2500 head arrived and sold at 9@9¾ cents for choice; 8@8¾ cents for prime; 6½@7½ cents for fair to good; and 3 to 6 cents per lb. for common, gross, as to condition.

The following sales were reported:—

*Head.*
51 Owen Smith, Western, 7@9.
52 A. Christy & Bro., Virginia, 6½@7¾.
85 Daengler & McCleese, 6@7.
50 P. McFillen, Western, 8@9¼.
75 Ph. Hathaway, Western, 6@9.
73 James S. Kirk, Chester county, 6@9.
34 B. McFilien, Virginia, 6½@8¾.
100 Ullman & Bachman, Western Penna., 7@9¾.
100 James McFillen, Western, 7@9.
50 E. S. McFillen, Virginia, 8@8¾.
235 Martin, Fuller & Co., Western, 6@9.
120 Mooney & Smith, Western, 7@9¾.
72 Thomas Mooney & Bro., Virginia, 6@7.
76 H. Chain, Western Penn'a, 6@7¼.
175 John Smith & Bro., West-rn, 6½@9¼.
97 J. & L. Frank, Virginia, 6¾@8¾.
60 H. Frank, Western, 6@7.
85 Hope & Co., Virginia, 6½@8¾.
50 M. Dryfoos & Co., Western, 6½@7¾.
95 Gus. Schamberg &Co., Virginia, 6½@8¾.
35 Blum & Co, Virginia, 6½@7¾.
25 B. Baldwin, Chester county, 5½@6.
17 J. Clemson, Virginia, 7@8¾.
60 Elkon & Co., Virginia, 6@7.
81 S. Frank, Western, 6@7.
17 Chandler & Alexander, Chester county, 8@8¾.
13 A. Kimble, Chester county, 3@6½.
25 L. Horne, Delaware, 5@6.
25 J. J. Chain, Western, 6@7.
20 Thomas Duffy, Western, 7@8¾.
35 Jos. Hull, Western, 5@7.
60 John McArdle, Western, 5@8¾.
150 G. Ellinger, Virginia, 5@8¾.
50 C. Welker, Virginia, 5@5½.
60 R. Mayne, Virginia, 5@6½.
17 P. Martin, Western Penna., 5@5½.
8 A. Gutenberg, Virginia, 5@6.
17 Preston & Saunders, Chester county, 5@8¼.
15 John Christy, Western Penna., 5½@6.
35 D. Branson, Chester county, 6@7½.

Cows and calves are unchanged. Sales of 900 head at $44@75. Springers sell at $40@60.

Sheep—The market is devoid of animation, and prices are weak. 7000 head sold at prices ranging from 4 to 5¾c. per pound.

Hogs are scarce and in demand; 3147 head changed hands at $14@14¾ per 100 pounds net for corn fed.

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WEDDING INVITATIONS
ENGRAVED IN THE NEWEST AND BEST MANNER.
LOUIS DREKA,
Stationer and Engraver,
No. 1033 CHESNUT Street.

WEDDING AND ENGAGEMENT RINGS,
of solid 18-karat fine gold. QUALITY WARRANTED. A full assortment of sizes always on hand.
FARR & BROTHER, Makers,
3 24wfm§ No. 324 CHESNUT Street, below Fourth

WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS
ENGRAVED IN THE LATEST STYLE.
A very fine assortment of Wallets.
Bronze Inkstands, Wostenholm's Knives, etc.
The Improved Parlor Croquet, to be played on any kind of a table, from $6·00 to $8·00.
Scotch Goods in great variety.
JOHN LINERD,
3 17 wsm§ No. 921 SPRING GARDEN Street.

THE GREAT WEDDING-CARD DEPOT.
A MONOGRAM
Engraved to order and stamped in colors free of charge to those buying $5·00 worth of
PAPER AND ENVELOPES.
R. HOSKINS & CO.,
Stationers, Engravers, and Steam Power Printers,
NO. 913 ARCH STREET,
5 1 mwsSm PHILADELPHIA.

SILVER PLATED WARE, ETC.
Sp'endid Holiday Presents.
MEAD & ROBBINS,
LATE JOHN O. MEAD & SON,
ESTABLISHED IN 1840.
MANUFACTURERS OF HARD METAL
SILVER PLATED GOODS.
The experience of thirty years of John O. Mead, the use of new and improved machinery, and the employment of first-class artists, enable us to produce wares
Plated with Pure Silver,
IN ORIGINAL AND ELEGANT DESIGNS
We have now on hand the largest stock of goods to be found in this country, consisting of all the novelties in this line of business. Our stock consists in part of Tea Sets, Ice Pitchers, Cake Baskets, Tureens, Celery Stands, Dishes, Castors, Vegetable Dishes, Cups, Goblets, Butter Dishes, Pearl and Ivory Handle Cutlery.
Those seeking useful and beautiful presents for the holidays are invited to examine our assortment.
N.E. Corner Ninth and Chesnut,
10 1 fmw3m PHILADELPHIA.

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## AUCTION SALES.

[For additional Auctions see the Seventh Page.]

MARTIN BROTHERS, AUCTIONEERS.—(Lately Salesmen for M. Thomas & Sons.)
No. 529 CHESNUT Street, rear entrance from Minor.

Sale at the Quaker City Oil Works, Gray's Ferry road, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets.
THREE LARGE STILLS, GRATE BARS AND DOORS, 20-HORSE BOILER, BUILDING STONE, THREE WORMS, PIPE, LARGE TUBS, SMALLER TANK, AGITATOR, ETC. ETC.
On Friday Morning,
26th instant, at 11 o'clock, at the Quaker City Oil Refinery, Gray's Ferry road, between Thirtieth and Thirty-first streets, 3 large stills, 160 and 125 barrels each; grate bars and doors, 20 horse boiler, 3 sets worms, copper; large quantity of pipe, 2 and 3 inch; 2 extra large tanks, 10,000 gallons each; small tank, agitator, wooden tank, copper tank, settling tub, 3000 fire brick, 300 perches building stone, etc. etc.
May be seen on the morning of sale. 11 22 4t

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# THIRD EDITION

## WASHINGTON.

**End of the Spanish Gunboat Trouble—The Darien Canal—The Purchase of San Domingo—The Difficulty Between Farragut and Porter Amicably Settled.**

## BOLD BURGLARS

**The Boyleston Bank of Boston Robbed of Half a Million Dollars.**

## *FROM WASHINGTON.*

**The Baton Rouge Arsenal Discontinued.**

*Despatch to the Associated Press.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The Secretary of War has ordered the United States Arsenal at Baton Rouge to be discontinued. All the movable ordnance property will be transferred to such points as the Chief of Ordnance may designate. After the buildings are vacated by the Ordnance Department, they will be transferred to the custody of the Quartermaster's Department for the use of troops.

**The Spanish Gunboats to be Seized.**

*Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—The visit of District Attorney Pierrepont, of New York, here last week was in relation to the Spanish gunboats being built at New York. It was arranged that all the gunboats should be seized by the United States Marshal in a few days, and libelled. This will be the end of that matter.

**The Isthmus of Darien Canal.**

The Secretary of the Navy has detailed the United States steamer Nipsic, under Commander Selfridge, to superintend and survey the most practical route for the Darien Ship Canal across the Isthmus of Darien. The Government has determined to take hold of this matter, with the view of a speedy completion under the terms of the treaty with the United States of Colombia.

**The Line and Staff of the Navy.**

The Naval Board for adjusting the differences between line and staff officers of the Navy met to-day, and is getting along harmoniously. Some little concessions will be yielded to the staff which will satisfy them, and take nothing from the line officers.

**The Bank Note Printing Companies.**

Secretary Boutwell to-day examined the reports of the Treasury officials sent over to New York to count the currency sheets at the bank note companies'. He finds that the American Company is short forty-seven sheets, or about six hundred ten dollars, and the National Company sixteen sheets, or about one hundred nineteen dollars. It is the determination of the Secretary to have the matter fully investigated and to ascertain where the discrepancy is.

**The President to Inspect the Washington Navy Yard.**

On Wednesday next the President and members of the Cabinet will visit the Navy Yard here for the purpose of inspecting the vessels being fitted out there, as well as the general operations of the yard. The President will be received with all the honors by the Secretary of the Navy.

**The Farragut-Porter Difficulty.**

The differences which existed between Admiral Farragut and Vice-Admiral Porter, as to which was entitled to the most credit and the largest amount of money for the capture of the New Orleans, have been amicably adjusted by the parties themselves. They will appear before the examiner who has charge of the claims in this city upon an equal footing.

## *FROM NEW YORK.*

**Destructive Fire.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—At seven o'clock this morning a fire broke out in William Gallagher's stand, No. 227 Merchant's Row, West Washington Market extension, damaging the building and stock to the amount of $800. The other sufferers are Jacob Levy, building and stock, $1000; Henry E. Clark, $500; S. C. Cready, $500; Charles Spinkner, $500; Stewart & Merrinellan, fruit dealers, $2000; Henry Haight, $500; Charles Griffin, $1000; John Harrington, $300; Timothy Haley, fruits, $300; Dennis Collins, $100. There was no insurance on the stock or buildings.

**Attempt to Blow Up a Jail.**

Early this morning an attempt was made to blow up the Hudson county jail, New Jersey, with gunpowder. A loud explosion took place; windows were broken, surrounding buildings were shaken, and a great crack in the jail wall made nine feet long. The attempt was frustrated. Suspicion rests on two notorious criminals confined there.

**New York Produce Market.**

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Cotton heavy; sales of 208 bales at 23¼c. Flour—prices favor buyers; State, $4·50@6; Western, $4·85@6·35; Southern $5·25@10. Wheat heavy; amber State, $1·25; winter red, $1·30@1·33; sales of 23,000 bushels. Corn is firmer and 1c. higher; mixed Western, $1·10@1·11; sales of 36,000 bushels. Oats firmer at 64½@65½c.; sales of 26,000 bushels. Beef quiet. Pork firm; new mess, $32·00; prime mess, $24·50@25. Lard quiet; steam rendered, 18¾@18¾c. Whisky quiet; free, $1·09@1·10.

## *FROM NEW ENGLAND.*

**Heavy Bank Robbery.**

*Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—When the officers and employes of the Boylston Bank opened their vault about nine o'clock this morning, they found that the premises had been visited some time since the hour of closing on Saturday afternoon by some unauthorized person, who had taken all the valuables on deposit in the outer vault belonging to private individuals. These valuables were largely in United States bonds. The vault contained twenty-five or thirty tin trunks, belonging to as many different individuals. The trunks were ranged upon shelves on the easterly and westerly sides of the vault, which shelves took up the northern side of the vault, which is about eight feet by five in dimensions. It is not possible at the present time to give the precise sum of money taken, as the bank officers do not know just what amount the depositors individually had on hand, but it is believed by the Cashier that from four hundred thousand to half a million of dollars have been stolen.

About a month ago a man named Judson hired a room in the adjoining building, which room joined the wall in the rear of the safe. Entrance was effected by cutting through this brick wall, which is twenty inches thick, and then drilling into the safe. Probably a long time was occupied in removing the bricks, which were packed in boxes and labelled "medicine." The work of boring through the iron was probably done yesterday.

**Boston Exports.**

*Despatch to the Evening Telegraph.*

BOSTON, Nov. 22.—The total value of exports from the port of Boston, from November 12 to November 19, including specie, was only $143,402 against $213,149 for the preceding week. The gold receipts for duties at the Boston Custom House on Saturday were $35,606·45, making the total for the week at this port $282,136·65.

**Baltimore Produce Market.**

BALTIMORE, Nov. 22.—Cotton quiet and unchanged at 24¾@25c. Flour dull and nominal. Howard Street superfine, $5@5·25; do extra, $5·50@6·25; do. family, $6·50@7·25; City Mills superfine, $5@5·75; do. extra, $5·75@6·75; do. family, $7@8·75; Western superfine, $5@5·25; do. extra, $5·50@6; do. family, $6·50@7. Wheat very dull; prime to choice, $1·35. Corn firm; new white, 90@95c., old do. $1@1·08. Oats dull at 55@58c. Rye dull at 90@95c. Mess Pork firm and slightly better at $32·50@33. Bacon firm; rib sides, 18½@19c.; shoulders, 15½@15¾c. Hams, new, 21c. Lard firm at 18½@19c. Whisky, better feeling, with sales at $1·07@1·08.

*[Received too late for Classification.]*

BOVEE ON CAPITAL PUNISHMENT,
THIS EVENING, also 23th and 24th,
HARMONIAL HALL, ELEVENTH and WOOD.
Single